

*"God our Father; Christ our Redeemer;  
Man our Brother."*

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# THE BUDGET

FOR 1882



RICHARD ALLEN,

FIRST BISHOP OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
REV. B. W. ARNETT, B. D.,  
FINANCIAL SECRETARY.



# THE BUDGET:

CONTAINING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS  
OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL  
CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA;

WITH

FACTS AND FIGURES, HISTORICAL DATA OF THE COLORED  
METHODIST CHURCH IN PARTICULAR, AND UNI-  
VERSAL METHODISM IN GENERAL:

TOGETHER WITH

RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND POLITICAL INFORMATION PER-  
TAINING TO THE COLORED RACE.

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EDITED BY

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, B. D.,  
*Financial Secretary.*

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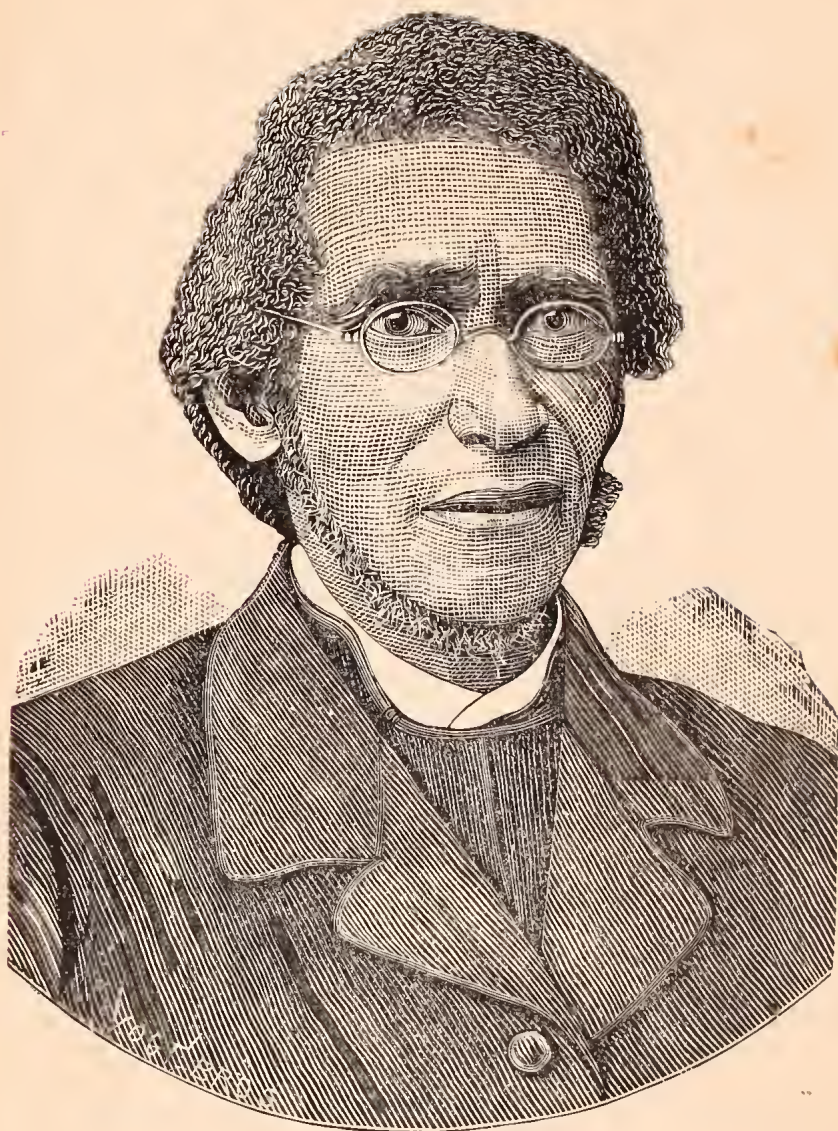
DAYTON, O.:

CHRISTIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE PRINT.  
1882.

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BISHOP DANIEL A. PAYNE, D. D., LL. D.,

Born February 24, 1811.

Elected Bishop May 7, and ordained May 13, 1852.



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## PREFACE.

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Section I. Of the origin and continuation of the Episcopacy of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The preachers and members of our Church having become a distinct body of people, by reason of separation from our white brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church, found it necessary at their first General Conference in April, 1816, to elect one from their own body, who was adequate to be set apart in the holy orders, to superintend the connection that was then formed.

The Rev. Richard Allen, being seventeen years an ordained preacher by the Rev. Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was unanimously elected to fill that office; and on the 11th day of April, 1816, the said Rev. Richard Allen was solemnly set apart for the Episcopal office by prayer and the imposition of the hands of five regularly ordained ministers, one of whom, Absalom Jones, was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was then, and continued in good standing under the Diocese of the Right Rev. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, at which time the General Conference in Philadelphia did unanimously receive the said Richard Allen as their Bishop, being fully satisfied with the validity of his Episcopal ordination.

The connection having considerably increased in the course of twelve years, the General Conference sitting in Philadelphia, in 1828, found it expedient to have another Bishop to travel through the connection as joint superintendent. The Rev. Morris Brown, being twelve years an ordained elder, was duly elected to fill that office, and on the Sunday, May 25th, 1828, Morris Brown was solemnly set apart by prayer, and the imposition of the hands of the Right Rev. Richard Allen, first Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and five regularly ordained elders, as a joint Bishop of the said Church. After the decease of the Right Rev. Richard Allen, which took place at his residence in Philadelphia, March 26th, 1831, the labors devolving upon the Right Rev. Morris Brown (his successor in office), became so great that the General Conference, sitting in Philadelphia, in 1836, deemed it necessary to appoint a Bishop as joint superintendent, to assist in attending to the business of the connection. The Rev. Edward Waters being a regularly ordained elder for many years, was duly elected to fill that office, and on Sunday, May 15th, 1836, Edward Waters was solemnly set apart by prayer and the imposition of the hands of the Right Rev. Morris Brown (second Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church), and five regularly ordained elders as a joint Bishop of the said Church.

Within a few more years from the prosperity of the Church and the resignation of Bishop Waters, the duties devolving upon Bishop Brown in his advanced age became more than he could perform. The General Conference sitting in Pittsburgh, deemed it necessary to appoint another Bishop as joint superintendent, to assist in attending to the business of the connection, whereupon the Rev. Wm. P. Quinn, a regularly ordained elder for many years, was, after solemn prayer, duly elected by the Conference, May 7th, 1844, to fill that office, and on Sunday, May 19th, said Rev. Wm. P. Quinn was solemnly set apart by prayer, the imposition of the hands of the Right Rev. Morris Brown (second Bishop of the African M. E. Church), and five regularly ordained elders, as a joint Bishop of said Church.

The General Conference, sitting in New York, deemed it necessary to appoint two other Bishops to assist in attending to the business of the connection, whereupon the Rev. Willis Nazrey and Rev. Daniel A. Payne, regularly ordained elders for many years, were, after solemn prayer, duly elected by the Conference, May 7th, 1852, to fill that office. And on Thursday, May 13th,

Revs. Willis Nazrey and Daniel A. Payne were solemnly set apart by prayer, the imposition of the hands of the Right. Rev. William Paul Quinn (fourth Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church), and five regularly ordained elders, as Bishops of the said Church.

The General Conference, sitting in the city of Philadelphia, deemed it necessary to appoint two other Bishops to assist in attending to the business of the connection, whereupon the Revs. Alexander Washington Wayman and Jabez P. Campbell, regularly ordained elders for many years, were, after solemn prayer, duly elected by the Conference, May 16th, 1864, to fill that office. And on Monday, May 23d, 1864, Revs. Jabez P. Campbell and Alexander Washington Wayman were solemnly set apart by prayer, the imposition of the hands of the Right Rev. William Paul Quinn (fourth Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church), and five regularly ordained elders, as Bishops of said Church.

The connection having greatly increased in the course of four years the General Conference, sitting in the city of Washington, D. C., deemed it necessary to appoint three other Bishops to assist in attending to the business of the connection, whereupon the Revs. James A. Shorter, Thos. M. D. Ward, John M. Brown, regularly ordained elders for many years, were, after solemn prayer, duly elected by the Conference, May 21st, 1868, to fill that office. And on Monday, May 25th, 1868, Revs. James A. Shorter, Thomas M. D. Ward, John M. Brown were solemnly set apart by prayer, the imposition of the hands of the Right Rev. William Paul Quinn (fourth Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church), Bishops Daniel A. Payne, Alexander Washington Wayman, Jabez P. Campbell and other regularly ordained ministers assisting in the sacred ceremony.

The General Conference, sitting in St. Louis, Mo., did on Saturday, May 15th, 1880, elect Revs. Henry MacNeal Turner, of the Georgia Annual Conference; William Fisher Dickerson, of the New York Annual Conference; Richard Harvey Caine, of the South Carolina Annual Conference, to the order of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The same were duly ordained on Thursday, May 20th, 1880, in the following order, viz.:—Henry MacNeal Turner, by Bishop Daniel A. Payne, assisted by Bishop James A. Shorter and six regularly ordained elders of the A. M. E. Church; William Fisher Dickerson, by Bishop Alexander Washington Wayman, assisted by Bishop Thomas M. D. Ward and six regularly ordained elders of the A. M. E. Church; Richard Harvey Caine, by Bishop Jabez P. Campbell, assisted by Bishop John M. Brown and six regularly ordained elders of the A. M. E. Church.

They were assisted in the solemn ceremony of ordination by the following regularly ordained elders of the above named Church:

- Rev. Andrew Brown, of Georgia Conference.
- Rev. Augustus T. Carr, of South Carolina Conference.
- Rev. Wesley J. Gains, of North Georgia Conference.
- Rev. John B. Stansbury, of Ohio Conference.
- Rev. J. W. Early, of Tennessee Conference.
- Rev. Phillip Tolliver, Jr., of Ohio Conference.
- Rev. C. T. Shaffer, of New York Conference.
- Rev. James A. Handy, of Baltimore Conference.
- Rev. Geo. H. Shaffer, of Tennessee Conference.
- Rev. Deaton Dorrell, of New England Conference.
- Rev. John Turner, of Missouri Conference.
- Rev. William H. Hunter, of New England Conference.
- Rev. William E. Johnston, of South Carolina Conference.
- Rev. John M. Wilkerson, of Missouri Conference.
- Rev. Charles L. Bradwell, of Georgia Conference.
- Rev. John T. Jenifer, of Arkansas Conference.
- Rev. John J. Herbert, of Baltimore Conference.
- Rev. S. W. Drayton, of Georgia Conference.



## EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS

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### FIRST EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Philadelphia, New York, New England, and New Jersey Conferences, Bishop John M. Brown, D. D., D. C. L. Address, near Howard University, Washington, D. C.

### SECOND EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Baltimore, Virginia, and North Carolina Conferences, Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., LL.D. Address, Evergreen Cottage, Wilberforce, Greene county, Ohio.

### THIRD EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Ohio, North Ohio, Indiana, and Pittsburg Conferences, Bishop James A. Shorter. Address, Wilberforce, Greene county, Ohio.

### FOURTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Missouri, North Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois Conferences, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D. Address, Anacosta, D. C.

### FIFTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Kentucky, West Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Tennessee Conferences, Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., LL.D. Address, 1923 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### SIXTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

South Carolina, Columbia, Georgia, and North Georgia Conferences, Bishop Wm. F. Dickerson, D. D. Address, Columbia, S. C.

### SEVENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Alabama, North Alabama, and Florida Conferences, Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D. Address, 127 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

### EIGHTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Mississippi, North Mississippi, Arkansas, and Indian (Missionary) Conferences, Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D LL.D. Address, Atlanta, Ga.

### NINTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

Louisiana, Texas, and North East Texas Conferences, Bishop R. H. Caine, D. D. Address, Waco, Texas.

"California Conferences shall be visited by the Bishops in turn "

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Rev. Theodore Gould, General Business Manager, 631 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., Editor of Christian Recorder, 631 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. James M. Townsend, Cor. Secretary of Missionary Society, Richmond, Indiana.

Rev. B. F. Watson, Secretary of Education, Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

## African Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Headquarters, Nashville, Tennessee.*

### FINANCIAL BOARD.

#### FIRST EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. W. C. BANTON, . . . . . Philadelphia, Pa.

#### SECOND EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. JAMES A. HANDY, . . . . . Baltimore, Md.

#### THIRD EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, . . . . . Wilberforce, Ohio.

#### FOURTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. JOHN M. WILKERSON, . . . . . Columbia, Mo.

#### FIFTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. GEORGE H. SHAFFER, . . . . . Chicago, Ill.

#### SIXTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. WESLEY J. GAINES, . . . . . Macon, Ga.

#### SEVENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. JOSEPH E. LEE, . . . . .

#### EIGHTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

I. T. MONTGOMERY, . . . . . Vicksburg, Miss.

#### NINTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT.

REV. W. R. CARSON, . . . . . Dallas, Texas.

*President of Financial Board,* . . . . . REV. JOHN M. WILKERSON.  
*Secretary,* . . . . . REV. WM. C. BANTON.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REV. G. H. SHAFER. . . . . REV. JNO. M. WILKERSON.  
 REV. JAMES A. HANDY.

### FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

REV. BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, . . . . . Nashville, Tenn.  
 Office, 213 Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

*All communications, all drafts, money orders, or remittances of any kind, should be directed to the Financial Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.*

## DOLLAR MONEY LAW.—1880.

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### SECTION I.

*Of the Allowance of the Bishops, Editor, General Book Steward, and Traveling Preachers.*

Questions. 1. What shall be done to build up the financial interests of our church?

Answers. We do hereby establish a Church Treasury.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every minister holding charge in the African Methodist Episcopal Church to collect the sum of *one dollar* from, or for, each member in his church or churches for the maintenance of the Church Treasury.

SEC. 2. The Financial Board shall be composed of nine members, viz: Five Itinerant Elders, the Financial Secretary and three Laymen.

SEC. 3. Should any minister having charge fail to raise the above collections during the conference year, or a fair proportion of it, according to the number of membership reported by him to the Conference, the number to be certified to by the Quarterly Conference next preceding the sitting of the Annual Conference:

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Bishop and Conference to refer the matter to the Committee on Dollar Money for inquiry; and if, on examination, they find that the said minister has willfully refused or willfully neglected his duty in raising the collection, he shall, upon vote of the Conference, be reprov'd by the Bishops for the first offense, and if he refuse or neglect a second time he shall, upon the vote of the Conference, be suspended or dismissed from the itinerant work. This paragraph shall be strictly enforced.

SEC. 5. The money collected under provisions of this section shall be used for the following purposes:

1. For the support of efficient Bishops.
2. For the purposes of the general officers hereafter named in this chapter.
3. To aid in the Publication Department.
4. To aid our needy colleges.
5. To aid the cause of missions.
6. For the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.
7. To aid the Church Extension Society.

SEC. 6. The balance shall constitute a chartered fund, the interest of which shall be used for the support of superannuated bishops and preachers and widows, and orphans of bishops and itinerant preachers.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Board of Managers for the Church Treasury, consisting of the Financial Secretary, five itinerant Elders, and three Laymen, who shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall serve for four years, unless removed by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be a member of the Board to whom the connection is indebted. They shall present, through the Financial Secretary, a printed report, annually, to each Conference in the bounds of the connection, of all their proceedings, and also a similar quadrennial report, to the General Conference.

The Board of Managers shall elect its own chairman.

SEC. 8. The Board of Managers shall have power to remove an inefficient or otherwise disqualified Financial Secretary, when it is clearly necessary for the best interest of the church, provided: An immediate investigation be had, in all such cases, as required by our discipline, in like cases, as applied to traveling preachers.

SEC. 9. The Board of Managers, together with the College of Bishops, shall fill all vacancies in the Board which may occur during the interval of the General Conference.

SEC. 10. The Board of Managers shall hold its meetings on the third Wednesday in April in each year, and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, after due notice having been given to all members. In the absence of the president the Board shall elect a chairman *pro tem*.

SEC. 11. At their meeting the *Financial Board* or *Board of Managers* shall consider all the *claims* upon the *Treasury* provided by law, and shall make appropriations for the same. Their appropriations shall be on the pro rata basis.

SEC. 12. Each Annual Conference shall retain of the dollar money collected within its bounds, thirty per cent. of the amount, the said amount to be appropriated by the Conference to assist the widows and orphans, and to assist the worn-out preachers, and also to assist those who have not received their allowance. The amount thus returned shall be reported to the Financial Secretary; the whole shall be distributed according to the law of distribution, passed by the General Conference.

SEC. 13. The Financial Secretary shall publish the appropriations, item by item, for the information of conferences and the whole church.

It shall be the duty of the Bishops and the Ministers to use the greatest possible diligence in collecting the money thus asked for.

The Board shall have power to appoint an Executive Committee of its members, which, in cases of emergency, may meet at the request

of the Financial Secretary or call of the President, and transact such business as the case requires.

SEC. 14. The Board of Managers shall audit the Secretary's accounts, and advise the disbursement of all moneys not regularly provided for.

SEC. 15. All moneys collected in the interval of the Annual Conference shall be sent immediately to the Financial Secretary; and all moneys collected at, or brought to the Annual Conference for the Church Treasury shall, in the absence of the Financial Secretary, be paid to the Secretary of the Conference, who will transmit the same to the Financial Secretary and take his written acknowledgment of it.

The Financial Secretary shall open an account in some safe and reliable bank or banks, where he shall deposit all moneys not otherwise provided for. His books, papers, and bank account shall always be open to the inspection of the Bishops, and also of the traveling preachers.

SEC. 16. He shall keep the Bishops and all the traveling preachers informed of the state and condition of the Treasury, and shall advise them, if necessary, to use more diligence to secure the success of our financial interest.

He shall give bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the faithful performance of his duty.

The columns of all our papers shall be always open to the interests of the Church Treasury.

SEC. 17. It shall not be lawful for any Bishop, elder or preacher to use or appropriate any part or portion of the money belonging to the treasury, excepting as appropriated by law. Any person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be censured or suspended from official standing.

## SECTION II.

### THE SUPPORT OF BISHOPS.

SEC. 1. Question 2. Should any provision be made for the better support of the Bishops?

Answer 1. In order that the Bishops should be untrammelled in their work, each one should have a competent support.

SEC. 2. The Episcopal Committee of the General Conference, during the sitting thereof, shall consult with each of the Bishops, and make an estimate of the amount necessary for their comfortable support, and report the same to the next meeting of the Financial Board, which shall place the same in its budget of appropriations, and the Financial Secretary shall pay the same monthly, or as nearly so as possible. The amount shall not exceed \$1,800 per annum.

SEC. 3. The traveling expenses of the Bishops shall be paid them by the churches which they visit, and by the conferences which they



hold. Each church visited by the Bishop shall pay the cost of his travel to the next point to be visited by him, and the pastor shall report the amount to the next Annual Conference.

SEC. 4. Each Annual Conference shall also pay the traveling expenses of its presiding Bishop from its place of session to his next point of destination. *Provided*, that said expenses shall never exceed thirty (\$30) dollars; in which case, all over thirty dollars shall be paid out of the Church Treasury.

In case of distant traveling in the direct interest of the Church, *e. g.*, to the continent of Europe, to California, to the Island of Santo Domingo, or elsewhere, the Bishop about to make such a trip, at least three months before the time of starting, shall make application through the Financial Secretary to the Board of Managers for the amount necessary to defray his expenses. The Board of Managers, in all such cases, are hereby authorized to solicit, if it be necessary, contributions from our churches to aid in defraying such traveling expenses of the Bishop.

SEC. 5. The Financial Board shall appropriate for the support of Wilberforce University two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum; to Payne Institute, \$1,000; to Johnston School, Raleigh, N. C., \$1,000; to Waco, Texas, School, \$1,000; to Palatka, Fla., School, \$500; which amounts shall be paid to the treasurers of the said institutions, and the trustees of the said institutions shall disburse the same.

### SECTION III.

*Support of the Financial Secretary, the General Business Manager, and the Managing Editor.*

Question 3. How shall we provide for the support of these general officers?

Answer 1. The Financial Secretary shall be paid out of the Church Treasury. His salary shall be one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

2. The Managing Editor and General Business Manager of our Publishing Department shall be paid out of the Church Treasury. Their salaries shall be one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum to each.

3. The salary of a married traveling preacher shall be four hundred dollars each conference year, board for himself, wife, and children under fourteen years of age, and his house rent, fuel and traveling expenses. The amount of pastor's support shall be paid by the church or churches he may serve. Should his wife die, he shall have the same as if he were married, for the support of his children, if he has any.

4. The salary of an unmarried preacher shall be two hundred dollars per conference year, and his board and traveling expenses.

## SECTION IV.

## SUPPORT OF PRESIDING ELDERS.

The salary of the Presiding Elder shall be the same as the other traveling preachers, and the Annual Conference shall apportion to the different churches in his district. But should the district fail to pay the said apportionment, or any part thereof, then such deficiency shall be reported to the Annual Conference, and certified to by the Presiding Bishop and the Secretary of the Conference, who shall give to such Presiding Elder an order on the Financial Secretary, who shall pay the same from the General Treasury on presentation. All laws or parts of laws, in conflict with this law, are hereby repealed. This act shall not apply to those who may be appointed to a station.

## SECTION V.

*Support of Superannuated Bishops and Preachers, and of the Widows and Orphans of Bishops and Itinerant Preachers.*

Question 4. What provision do we make for worn out Bishops and Itinerant Preachers, and for the Widows and Orphans of our Itinerant Preachers?

Answer 1. We hereby settle an annuity of three hundred dollars (\$300) for our worn out traveling preachers, to be paid them quarterly, during the period of their natural lives, by the Financial Secretary, such payments to be made always subject to the approval of the Bishops and of the Annual Conference to which said claimant belongs.

2. The widows of our deceased itinerant preachers shall each receive one hundred dollars per annum. The orphans of such preachers shall each receive fifty dollars per annum, provided they are under fourteen years of age, and no one claimant shall be entitled to the above amount for more than three children. The above support to last no longer than the time of widowhood.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not take effect until the condition of the Treasury, in the judgment of the Financial Board, shall warrant it.

## SECTION VI.

*The Support of Missionaries, and the Endowment of Scholarships in Wilberforce University.*

Question 5. How shall we assist our Missionaries in their work, and our young people in their education?

Answer 1. The Board of Managers of the Church Treasury shall apportion such amount of money to each conference as the state of the treasury will warrant.

1. The Financial Secretary shall receive from each conference the amount apportioned by the percentage and keep an account of the same in a book for that purpose.

2. Each conference shall disburse its own money within its bounds. Should there be a balance after such disbursement, then it shall be sent to the Financial Secretary who shall place it to the credit of the Chartered Fund.

3. The Board of Managers of the Church Treasury shall endow scholarships to Wilberforce University with as much celerity as is compatible with the condition of the treasury. *Provided*, however, that they shall endow at least one scholarship each year.

1. The scholarships so endowed shall be known as the African Methodist Episcopal Church Scholarships.

2. They shall be used for the purpose of preparing young men for the ministry in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and also for the purpose of preparing young women to labor in the educational department of our church.

3. These scholarships shall be under the concurrent direction of the Financial Secretary and the President and Faculty of Wilberforce University.

The above is the law passed by the General Conference, which met in St. Louis, Missouri, May, 1880. I hope that all the friends of the cause of Christ will assist in the work assigned us by the voice of the church, and, we hope, the voice of God.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,

*Sec'y General Conference, A. M. E. Church.*

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## ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

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Be it known that W. C. Banton, Rev. James. A. Handy, Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, Rev. Jno. M. Wilkerson, Rev. Geo. H. Shaffer, Rev. Wesley J. Gaines, Rev. Jas. E. Lee, Isaiah T. Montgomery, and Rev. W. R. Carson are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Financial Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America, with its principal office in the city of Nashville, Tenn. The general purposes for which this Charter is sought is the support of public worship, the building of churches and chapels, and the maintainance of all missionary undertakings; the building and support of educational institutions, as colleges, universities; the establishment of libraries, etc., under Section 1, Chapter CXLII. of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, entitled "An Act to provide for the organization of corporations, passed March 19, 1875," and under paragraphs one and three of section one of said act. Paragraph one reads: "The support of public worship, the building of churches and chapels, and the maintainance of all missionary undertakings." Paragraph three reads: "The support of any literary or scientific undertaking, as a college or university, with power to confer degrees, an academy, a debating society, lyceum, the establishment of a library, the support of an historical society, the promotion of painting, music, or the fine arts, the support of boards of trade, or chambers

of commerce, or other objects of like nature." The general powers of said corporation shall be to sue, and be sued, in the corporate name, to have and use a common seal which it may alter at pleasure; if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation by any duly authorized officer shall be legal and binding, to purchase and hold, or receive by gift, bequest or devise, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary for the transaction of corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment or in part payment of any debt due the corporation, and sell the same; to establish by-laws and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution, deemed expedient for the management of corporate affairs, and to appoint such subordinate officers and agents, in addition to a president and secretary or treasurer, as the business of the corporation may require; designate the name of the office and fix the compensation of the officer.

The said five or more corporators shall, within a convenient time after the registration of this charter in the office of the Secretary of State, elect from their number a president, secretary, and treasurer, or the last two officers may be combined into one; said officers and the other corporators to constitute the first board of directors, in all elections each member to be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, and the result to be determined by a majority of the votes cast. Due notice of any election must be given by advertisement in a newspaper, personal notice to the members, or a day stated on the minutes of the board six months preceding the election. The board of directors shall keep a record of all their proceedings, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of any member. The corporation may establish branches in any other county in the state. The board of directors may have power to increase the number of directors to seven or ten, if they deem the interest of the corporation requires such increase; and the first or any subsequent board of directors may have the power to elect other members, who, on acceptance of membership, shall become corporators equally with the original corporators. The board of directors shall have the right to determine what amount of money paid into the treasury shall be a pre-requisite for membership, or, if necessary, what amount shall be thus annually paid, and a failure thus to pay shall, in the discretion of the directors, justify the expulsion of said defaulting member. If said corporation is organized as a literary or educational institution, under the patronage of any Christian or Jewish denomination, the corporation shall have the power to increase the number of directors or trustees; to regulate the mode and manner of appointments of the same, on expiration of term of service; to regulate the number, duties, and manner of election of officers, either actual or ex-officio; to appoint executive agencies, and to pass all other by-laws for the government of said institution as may be required by the laws, rules, and regulations of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in America: provided, said laws, rules, etc., are not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of this State, or of the United States. The terms of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws; the said term not however to exceed three years; all officers holding over until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which this Charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends on profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and property to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for purposes not of individual profit, first providing for corporate debts. A violation of any of the provisions of the charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution, at the instance of the State.

This charter is subject to modification or amendment, and in case said modification or amendment is not accepted, corporate business is to cease, and the assets and property, after payment of debts, are to be conveyed as aforesaid to some other corporation holding a charter for purposes not connected with individual profit. Acquiescence in any modification thus declared shall be deter-



mined in a meeting of the members especially called for that purpose; and only those voting in favor of the modification shall thereafter compose the corporation. The means, assets, income, or other property of the corporation, shall not be employed directly or indirectly for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation. And by no implication or construction shall it possess the power to issue notes, or currency, deal in currency, notes, or coin, buy and sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, nor hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate purposes. Expulsion shall be the only remedy for non-payment of dues by the members, and there shall be no individual liability against the members for corporate debts, but the entire corporate property shall be liable for the claims of creditors.

We, the undersigned, apply to the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the laws of the land, for a charter of incorporation, for the purposes, and with the powers, etc., declared in the foregoing instrument.

Witness our hands, this 20th day of April, 1882.

WITNESS:  
B. W. ARNETT,  
G. H. SHAFFER.

JNO. M. WILKERSON,  
GEO. H. SHAFFER, M. D.  
W. J. GAINES,  
JAMES A. HANDY,  
WM. C. BANTON,  
BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,  
W. R. CARSON.

#### STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, J. R. McCann, Deputy Clerk of the County Court of said County, the within named Geo. H. Shaffer and Benjamin W. Arnett, the bargainiers, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who acknowledged that they executed the within instrument for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand, at office, this 20th day of April, 1882.

J. R. MCCANN, Deputy Clerk.

#### STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, J. R. McCann, Deputy Clerk of the County Court of said County, B. W. Arnett and G. H. Shaffer, subscribing witnesses to the attached application, who being first duly sworn, depose and say that they are personally acquainted with the within named John M. Wilkerson, W. J. Gaines, James A. Handy, Wm. C. Banton, and W. R. Carson, the bargainiers, and that they acknowledged the same in their presence to be their act and deed, for the purposes therein contained.

Witness my hand, at office, this 20th day of April, 1882.

J. R. MCCANN, Deputy Clerk.

#### STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, } REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 20, 1882. }

I, John P. Hickman, Deputy Register of said County, do certify that the foregoing Instrument and Certificate are registered in said office in Book No. 73, page 1; that they were received April 20, 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M., and were entered in Note Book 7, page 338.

JOHN P. HICKMAN, Deputy Register Davidson County.

I, David A. Nunn, Secretary of State of the State of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing Instrument, with Certificates of acknowledgment of Probate and Registration, was filed in my office for registration on the 21st day of April,



1882, and recorded on the 21st day of April, 1882, in Corporation Record Book E, in said office, page 168.

[SEAL.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my official signature; and, by order of the Governor, affixed the Great Seal of the State of Tennessee, at the Department in the City of Nashville, this 21st day of April, A. D. 1882.

D. A. NUNN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, }  
REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 21, 1882. }

I, John P. Hickman, Deputy Register of said County, do certify that the foregoing Certificate is registered in said office, in Book No. 73, page 4; that it was received April 21, 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., and was entered in Note Book 7, page 338.

JOHN P. HICKMAN, Deputy Register Davidson County.

## FINANCIAL BOARD MINUTES.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 19, 1882.

The third session of the Financial Board of the African M. E. Church convened at the office of the Financial Secretary at ten o'clock A. M. of the above date.

Rev. J. M. Wilkerson, Chairman, conducted the opening religious exercises, and the Secretary called the roll. The members present were Brothers John M. Wilkerson, Wesley J. Gaines, Jas. A. Handy, Benj. W. Arnett, Geo. H. Shaffer, and Wm. C. Banton.

Letters were read from J. E. Lee and I. T. Montgomery explaining their absence.

The Board by vote expressed satisfaction with the excuse tendered by Bro. Montgomery.

The Secretary was requested to record it as the opinion of the Board that it is now time for Bro. Lee to attend to those duties to discharge which he was chosen by the General Conference.

The Financial Secretary then proceeded to read his second annual report. See report.

On motion the report was submitted to a committee of three auditors consisting of Revs. G. H. Shaffer, W. J. Gaines, and James A. Handy.

On motion of J. A. Handy, the Board authorized the Financial Secretary to proceed to secure a charter for the Financial Board.

On motion of Rev. W. J. Gaines, the Board decided to ask that collections be raised in the Sunday-schools throughout the church to establish a permanent fund, the interest only to be used for the educa-

tional work of our church, and that each child contribute five cents for said permanent fund; and, further, that the fifth Sunday in July next be the day on which said collections be raised, and be called CHILDREN'S DAY

Moved by G. H. Shaffer that the publication of the "Budget" be continued Motion approved

G. H. Shaffer, of the committee authorized at the last meeting, reported having purchased a fire proof safe at a cost of one hundred and four dollars

On motion, the report was received and the thanks of the Board was tendered the committee.

The Board then adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

Benediction by J. A. Handy.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board re-assembled at 4 o'clock.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The committee appointed to audit the Financial Secretary's report then reported as follows:

"To the chairman and members of the Financial Board now in session: We, your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Financial Secretary (Rev B. W. Arnett), have carefully examined them, and take great pleasure in reporting that we find them correct, and the books in good condition with the exception of a few blots on some pages, in which respect we recommend more care; and, further, we feel proud of the able manner in which the business of the Secretary is conducted "

Yours fraternally,

[Signed.]

G. H. SHAFFER, Chairman.

JAS A. HANDY.

W. J. GAINES

On motion, the report was approved

On motion, Rev. J. A. Handy was empowered to audit the Secretary's report for the month of April, that it may be embraced in the published report of the department.

The following letter from the Secretary of Wilberforce University was read;

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, April 13, 1882

"To the Financial Board of the A. M. E. Church;

"DEAR BRETHREN — You are no doubt, to some extent at least,

“already conversant with the embarrassed condition of our institution. It is true that we possess three out of the four ‘essentials’ necessary to successfully carry on the work entrusted by the church to us, viz: 1st, Building, 2d, Faculty, 3d, Students (165), but the 4th and most important of all—money—we have not.

“Our teachers have literally become beggars, for they have to beg people to loan, or credit them that they may keep body and soul together. The good name and credit of the institution has been very much impaired by the employes being compelled to sell the college notes for groceries, etc.

“At a meeting of the Executive Committee on yesterday, I was instructed to present our condition before you, and to beg you to pay us the amount due on the General Conference appropriation of last year and this year.

“The Trustees, at their annual session last June, ordered the loan of three thousand dollars, which the Executive Committee consumed. They also ordered that the money received during the year from the Financial Secretary should be set apart to meet this sum, which will be due in June next, together with \$210 interest, making \$3,210, but up to this date we have not received a dollar. The note is secured by a mortgage on the college property. We can not continue much longer at this rate. It is true, however unpleasant it may be to the friends of Wilberforce, that unless we receive aid Wilberforce will cease to be. Now in conclusion, I appeal to you in the name and by the authority of the General Conference; I appeal in the name of the Faculty, in behalf of the hundred and sixty-five students, and for Wilberforce University and the A. M. E Church, to send us at the earliest moment the amount due us.

“Yours in behalf of the Executive Committee of Wilberforce University,  
J. A. CLARK, Secretary.”

On motion of Rev. J. A. Handy, in view of the embarrassed condition of Wilberforce University as set forth in the above letter, the Board instructed the Financial Secretary to pay to the Trustees of Wilberforce University one thousand dollars on or before June 1st next.

On motion, Rev. J. A. Handy was appointed a committee to assist the Financial Secretary in arranging the plan for the CHILDREN'S DAY collection, and present the same to the Board of Bishops for their approval.

On motion, the Financial Secretary was authorized to solicit such

advertisements to print in the "Budget" as are suitable to the interest of the church, and to receive pay for the same.

On motion, the Board instructed the Financial Secretary to attend the next session of the Louisiana Conference and collect the amount of money due this Board and which has been withheld by the action of said Conference.

The Board then adjourned to assemble at 8:30 P. M.

#### NIGHT SESSION.

At 8:30 P. M. the Board re-assembled, and after adopting a form of charter for the incorporation of the Financial Board, adjourned.

JNO. M. WILKERSON, Chairman.

WILLIAM C. BANTON, Secretary.

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## FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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*To the Financial Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Nashville, Tennessee, April 19, 1882 :*

I have the honor of submitting my second annual report as Financial Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, for the tenth fiscal year under the Dollar Law, and the sixty-sixth of the organization of the church.

The year has been one of encouragement and prosperity. The church in all of the departments has had the hearty co-operation of the bishops, ministers, and members, so that we come to the end of the year feeling that there is a better understanding between this office and the agents of the Dollar Money. They understand us better, and we are getting to understand them. There is harmony between the chief pastors or bishops on the necessity of raising more money for the work. We have made several calls on the church for aid, and the response was quick and liberal; so on the whole, we think, from our standpoint, that we are on the eve of better times, and need money to carry on the great work of the church. I will report the figures, and you can then judge whether we have been languishing or not during the year :

## MONTHLY RECEIPTS

FOR THE TENTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 24, 1882.

1881.	
May 24.	Cash received.....\$ 2,625 15
June 24.	Cash received.....2,351 80
July 24.	Cash received.....1,229 10
Aug. 24.	Cash received.....1,271 18
Sept. 24.	Cash received.....2,670 97
Oct. 24.	Cash received.....3,839 06
Nov. 24.	Cash received.....2,987 24
Dec. 24.	Cash received.....4,147 17
1882.	
Jan. 24.	Cash received.....2,572 11
Feb. 24.	Cash received.....6,424 17
Mar. 24.	Cash received.....3,061 48
April 24.	Cash received.....7,868 92
<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	\$41,048 35
Balance, May 1, 1881.....	1,974 51
<hr/>	
Total cash.....	\$43,022 86
Total disbursements.....	42,966 61
<hr/>	
Balance on hand.....	\$ 56 25

## MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS.

FOR THE TENTH FISCAL YEAR, ENDING APRIL 24, 1882.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

1881.	
May 24.....	\$ 1,604 25
June 24.....	3,504 45
July 24.....	1,811 83
August 24.....	2,135 90
September 24.....	2,557 54
October 24.....	3,882 38
November 24.....	3,097 82
December 24.....	3,834 95
1882.	
January 24.....	3,115 96
February 24.....	5,913 16
March 24.....	3,233 58
April 24.....	8,274 79
<hr/>	
Total disbursements.....	\$42,966 61
Cash balance.....	56 25
<hr/>	
\$43,022 86	



## ITEMIZED MONTHLY DISBURSEMENTS.

## MONTH ENDING MAY 24, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 500 00
General Officers.....	307 50
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	706 75
Office Help—A. T. Arnett.....	15 00
Ecumenical Delegates.....	75 00
Total.....	\$ 1,604 25

## MONTH ENDING JUNE 24, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 2,092 00
General Officers.....	680 00
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	455 95
Office Help—A. T. Arnett.....	30 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary...	24 75
Printing Budget, etc.....	27 50
Stationery and Sundries.....	15 25
Traveling Expenses, J. P. Campbell.....	69 00
D. M. Ashby and Graduates.....	10 00
B. F. Lee—Haytian Scholarships.....	100 00
Total.....	\$ 3,504 45

## MONTH ENDING JULY 27, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 200 00
General Officers.....	296 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	50 00
Ecumenical Conference.....	1,070 00
B. W. Arnett, Lithographs.....	25 00
Sundries.....	21 83
Rent.....	24 00
Printing.....	125 00
Total.....	\$ 1,811 83

## MONTH ENDING AUGUST 27, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 525 00
General Officers.....	60 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	44 50
Office Help—A. T. Arnett.....	50 00
Ecumenical Conference.....	1,443 00
Sundries.....	13 40
Total.....	\$ 2,135 90

## MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER 24, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,000 00
General Officers .....	415 00
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	873 69
Ecumenical Conference.....	217 50
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	43 85
Office Help—A. T. Arnett.....	7 50
Total.....	\$ 2,557 54

## MONTH ENDING OCTOBER 27, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,326 79
General Officers .....	900 00
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	1,347 54
Ecumenical Conference.....	50 00
B. F. Lee—Scholarships.....	735 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	66 70
Printing .....	50 00
Sundries.....	6 35
Total.....	\$ 3,882 38

## MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 27, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,398 48
General Officers.....	211 00
Percentage of Annual Conferences.....	906 35
Ecumenical Conference.....	252 00
B. F. Lee—Scholarships.....	55 00
Sofa for Office.....	20 00
Rent .....	24 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	16 00
A. Trader, First National Bank.....	200 00
Sundries.....	14 99
Total.....	\$ 3,097 82

## MONTH ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1881.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,530 00
General Officers.....	662 00
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	1,122 94
Ecumenical Conference.....	48 00
B. F. Lee—Scholarships.....	50 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	10 50
Office Help—A. T. Arnett.....	36 00
Wesley Monumental Church.....	250 00
Sundries.....	22 01
Safe for Office.....	103 50
Total.....	\$ 3,834 95

## MONTH ENDING JANUARY 27, 1882.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,829 71
General Officers.....	415 00
Percentage of Annual Conferences.....	780 36
Ecumenical Conference.....	20 00
Office Help.....	23 00
Rent.....	24 00
Sundries.....	23 89
Total.....	\$ 3,115 96

## MONTH ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 2,398 50
General Officers.....	595 00
Percentage of Annual Conferences.....	2,442 55
Ecumenical Conference.....	122 50
Traveling Expenses of Financial Secretary.....	25 00
Traveling Expenses, R. H. Cain.....	95 00
Wesley Monumental Church.....	43 00
Printing.....	100 00
Rent.....	8 00
B. F. Lee—Scholarships.....	50 00
W. R. Carson, Traveling Expenses for Financial Secretary.....	6 00
Sundries.....	27 61
Total.....	\$ 5,913 16

## MONTH ENDING MARCH 27, 1882.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,605 00
General Officers.....	562 50
Percentage to Annual Conferences.....	822 03
Ecumenical Conference.....	133 50
Wesley Monumental Church.....	51 00
Rent.....	8 00
Office Help.....	10 00
Sundries.....	41 55
Total.....	\$ 3,233 58

## MONTH ENDING APRIL 27, 1882.

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 3,202 90
General Officers.....	520 00
Percentages to Annual Conferences.....	2,698 83
Ecumenical Conference.....	595 00
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	81 00
Office Help.....	74 00
Interest on Loan.....	60 00
Rent.....	8 00

W. H. Hunter, old debt.....	100 00
Insurance.....	12 00
Bradwell's Claims.....	28 53
Expense of Financial Board.....	314 00
Due from Louisiana Conference.....	111 21
Due from B. F. Porter, Columbia Conference.....	360 91
Postage and Sundries.....	108 41
Total.....	\$ 8,274 79

## SUMMARY

The following is a summary of expenses during the tenth fiscal year :

Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 17,608 38
General Officers.....	5,624 00
Percentages to Annual Conferences.....	12,156 99
Ecumenical Conference.....	4,026 50
Office Help.....	245 50
Traveling Expenses, Financial Secretary.....	368 30
Printing Budget, etc.....	302 50
Scholarships—Wilberforce University.....	390 00
J. P. Campbell, Traveling Expenses.....	69 00
A. Trader, First National Bank.....	200 00
D. M. Ashby, and Graduates.....	10 00
R. H. Cain, Traveling Expenses.....	95 00
B. W. Arnett, Lithographs.....	25 00
Rent.....	96 00
Safe and Furniture for Office.....	123 50
Wesley Monumental Church.....	344 00
W. H. Hunter, old debt.....	100 00
Insurance.....	12 00
Bradwell's Claims.....	28 53
Expense of Financial Board.....	314 00
Interest on Loan.....	60 00
Due from Louisiana Conference.....	111 21
Due from B. F. Porter, Columbia Conference.....	360 91
Stationery and Sundries.....	295 29
Total.....	\$ 42,966 61

## DOLLAR MONEY BY EPISCOPAL DISTRICTS FOR 1881-'82.

## FIRST DISTRICT.—BISHOP J. M. BROWN.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Philadelphia .....	\$ 2,355 83	\$ 706 75	\$ 471 16
New York.....	951 50	285 45	190 30
New England.....	568 30	170 49	113 66
New Jersey.....	913 00	273 97	182 60
1882....	\$ 4,788 63	\$ 1,436 46	\$ 957 72
1881....	4,537 22		
Increase for 1882.....	251 40		

SPECIAL COLLECTION FOR ECU-  
MENICAL CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia Conference.....	295 66		
New York.....	125 00		
New England.....	137 87		
New Jersey.....	33 00	591 53	

Total from District .....	\$ 5,380 15		
Expenses. Bishops' Salary .....	\$ 1,800 00		
Expenses. Percentage .....	1,436 46		
Total .....	\$113,236 46		
Amount over expense for 1882.....	1,552 16		
The increase, counting the special collection, was \$842.72.			

## SECOND DISTRICT.—BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Baltimore.....	\$ 2,482 00	\$ 744 00	\$ 496 40
Virginia .....	935 00	280 50	187 00
North Carolina.....	1,096 00	328 80	219 20
1882....	\$ 4,513 00	\$ 1,353 30	\$ 902 60
1881....	3,577 00		
Increase .....	\$ 936 00		
Total Receipts.....	4,513 00		
Bishops' Salary.....	1,800 00		
Percentage.....	1,353 30		
Total Expenses.....	3,153 30		
Amount above Expenses.....	1,359 70		



## THIRD DISTRICT.—BISHOP J. A. SHORTER.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Ohio .....	\$ 1,251 20	\$ 375 37	\$ 250 24
Indiana .....	731 34	219 70	146 26
Pittsburg .....	836 55	250 96	167 31
1882....	\$ 2,819 09	\$ 846 03	\$ 563 81
1881....	2,497 67	666 72	
Increase .....	\$ 321 42	\$ 179 31	
Total Receipts.....		2,819 09	
Bishops' Salary.....	1,800 00		
Percentage.....	846 03		
Total Expenses of District..		2,646 03	
Amount above Expenses....		\$ 173 06	

## FOURTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP T. M. D. WARD.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Illinois .....	\$ 1,185 41	\$ 355 62	\$ 237 08
Missouri.....	1,728 82	518 40	345 76
Kansas .....	1,465 90	439 77	293 18
1882....	\$ 4,380 13	\$ 1,313 79	\$ 876 02
1881....	3,102 93	907 62	
Increase .....	\$ 1,277 20	\$ 406 17	
Total Receipts .....		4,380 13	
Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,800 00		
Percentage.....	1,313 79		
Total Expenses of District..		\$ 3,113 79	
Amount above Expenses....		\$ 1,266 34	

## FIFTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Kentucky.....	\$ 466 90	\$ 139 80	\$ 93 38
West Kentucky.....	576 40	172 92	115 28
Tennessee .....	1,285 41	385 59	257 08

West Tennessee .....	523 50	157 05	104 70
1882....	\$ 2,852 21	\$ 855 36	\$ 570 44
1881 ....	1,948 85	802 06	
Increase .....	\$ 903 36	\$ 53 30	
Total Receipts.....		2,852 21	
Bishops' Salary.....	\$ 1,800 00		
Percentage.....	855 36		
Total Expenses of District..		2,655 36	
Amount above Expenses....		\$ 196 85	

## SIXTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP W. F. DICKERSON.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Columbia .....	\$ 1,751 30	\$ 529 39	\$ 350 26
North Georgia.....	2,592 70	780 36	518 54
Georgia, .....	2,839 25	851 77	567 50
South Carolina .....	2,505 70	770 03	513 14
1882....	\$ 9,748 95	\$ 2,931 55	\$ 1,949 44
1881....	7,873 80	3,055 06	
Increase .....	\$ 1,875 15	DECREASE. \$ 123 51	
Total Receipts.....		9,748 95	
Bishops' Salary .....	1,800 00		
Percentage.....	2,931 55		
Total Expenses of District..		4,731 55	
Amount above Expenses....		\$ 5,017 40	

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Alabama .....	\$ 1,014 00	\$ 304 20	\$ 202 80
North Alabama.....	614 25	184 27	122 85
Florida .....	548 25	164 00	109 65
Florida, East.....	1,579 63	488 16	315 93
1882....	\$ 3,756 13	\$ 1,140 63	\$ 751 23
1881 ....	3,335 87	1,042 04	
Increase .....	\$ 420 26		
Total Receipts.....		\$ 3,756 13	

Bishops' Salary.....	1,800 00	.....
Percentage.....	1,140 00	.....
		2,940 63
Total Expenses.....	.....	.....
Amount above Expenses ...	.....	\$ 815 50

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP H. M. TURNER.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Mississippi.....	\$ 577 86	\$ 173 36	\$ 115 57
North Mississippi.....	792 36	237 71	158 47
Arkansas.....	566 67	141 67	113 34
South Arkansas.....	452 00	52 00	90 40
Indian.....	50 00	15 00	10 00
1882....	\$ 2,438 89	\$ 619 74	\$ 487 78
1881....	3,111 24	893 00	
Decrease.....	\$ 672 35	\$ 273 26	
Total Receipts.....	.....	2,438 89	
Bishops' Salary.....	1,800 00	.....	
Percentage.....	619 74	.....	
Total Expenses of District..		2,419 74	
Amount above Expenses....	.....	\$ 19 15	

## NINTH DISTRICT.—BISHOP R. H. CAINE.

	DOLLAR MONEY.	PERCENT- AGE, 30 PER CENT.	PERCENT- AGE, 20 PER CENT.
Louisiana.....	\$ 873 15	\$ 261 94	\$ 174 63
Texas.....	676 95	203 08	135 39
N. E. Texas.....	662 20	208 00	132 44
West Texas.....	1,164 55	374 55	232 91
1882....	\$ 3,376 85	\$ 1,047 57	\$ 675 37
1881....	3,398 93	.....	
Decrease.....	\$ 22 08	.....	
Total Receipts.....	.....	\$ 3,376 85	
Bishops' Salary.....	1,800 00	.....	
Percentage.....	1,047 57	.....	
Total Expenses.....	2,847 57	.....	
Amount above Expenses.....		\$ 529 28	

## COMPARATIVE TABLES BY YEARS.

TABLE A.

CONFERENCES.	Eighth Year, April 24, 1880.	Ninth Year, April 21, 1881.	Tenth Year, April, 1882.	Increase over Ninth Year.	Decrease over Ninth Year.
1 Alabama.....	\$ 1,104 10	\$ 1,067 25	\$ 1,014 00	.....	\$ 53 25
2 Alabama, North...	724 30	616 65	614 25	.....	2 40
3 Arkansas.....	942 90	550 64	566 67	\$ 16 03	.....
4 Arkansas, South...	1,026 92	1,210 30	452 00	.....	758 30
5 Baltimore.....	2,177 67	2,031 94	2,482 00	450 06	.....
6 California.....	143 10	76 83	96 00	19 17	.....
7 Columbia.....	1,080 41	1,166 09	1,751 30	585 21	.....
8 Florida.....	491 29	560 50	548 25	.....	12 25
9 Florida, East.....	893 73	1,091 47	1,579 63	488 16	.....
10 Georgia.....	2,611 46	2,618 76	2,839 25	220 49	.....
11 Georgia, North...	2,166 25	2,012 40	2,592 70	580 30	.....
12 Indiana.....	578 18	729 32	731 34	2 02	.....
13 Indian.....	21 19	30 00	50 00	20 00	.....
14 Illinois.....	704 29	772 98	1,185 41	412 43	.....
15 Kentucky.....	485 10	729 00	1,466 90	270 32	.....
16 Kentucky, West...	.....	.....	576 40	.....	.....
17 Kansas.....	937 00	968 55	1,465 90	497 35	.....
18 Louisiana.....	1,140 83	1,053 00	873 15	.....	179 85
19 Mississippi.....	457 50	383 20	577 86	194 66	.....
20 Mississippi, North...	919 60	937 10	792 36	.....	144 74
21 Missouri.....	977 50	1,361 40	1,728 82	1,368 41	.....
22 Missouri, North...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 New York.....	731 91	680 47	951 50	271 03	.....
24 New England.....	495 06	459 40	568 30	108 90	.....
25 North Carolina.....	681 91	831 00	1,096 00	265 00	.....
26 New Jersey.....	742 67	858 18	943 00	61 82	.....
27 Ohio.....	1,963 81	1,076 47	1,251 20	174 73	.....
28 Ohio, North.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Philadelphia.....	2,284 08	2,539 17	2,355 83	.....	183 34
30 Pittsburg.....	594 60	729 32	836 55	107 23	.....
31 South Carolina.....	1,659 62	2,076 57	250 57	489 13	.....
32 Tennessee.....	871 91	876 25	1,285 41	409 16	.....
33 Tennessee, West...	282 80	343 60	523 50	179 90	.....
34 Texas.....	322 70	713 10	676 95	.....	36 15
35 Texas, West.....	833 70	1,000 00	1,164 55	164 55	.....
36 Texas, North-east...	495 75	632 85	662 20	29 25	.....
37 Virginia.....	608 40	714 06	935 00	220 94	.....

TABLE B.

CONFERENCES.		Percentage Retained in Ninth Fiscal Year, 1880-'1.	Percentage Retained in Tenth Fiscal Year, 1881-'2.	Total for 2 Years.
1	Alabama.....	\$ 327 65	\$ 304 20	\$ 631 85
2	Alabama, North.....	184 00	184 27	368 27
3	Arkansas.....	165 19	141 67	306 86
4	Arkansas, South.....	303 30	52 00	355 30
5	Baltimore.....	609 00	744 60	1,353 60
6	California.....	13 83	28 08	41 91
7	Columbia.....	349 82	525 39	875 21
8	Florida.....	168 15	164 00	332 15
9	Florida, East.....	362 04	473 88	835 92
10	Georgia.....	1,050 90	851 77	1,912 67
11	Georgia, North.....	1,031 37	780 36	1,811 73
12	Indiana.....	126 73	219 70	346 43
13	Indian.....	9 00	16 00	24 00
14	Illinois.....	231 29	355 62	586 91
15	Kentucky.....	220 50	139 80	360 30
16	Kentucky, West.....	.....	172 92	172 92
17	Kansas.....	255 00	439 77	697 79
18	Louisiana.....	315 90	261 94	577 84
19	Mississippi.....	140 85	173 36	314 21
20	Mississippi, North.....	275 70	237 71	514 41
21	Missouri.....	407 50	518 40	925 90
22	Missouri, North.....	.....	.....	.....
23	New York.....	204 14	285 45	489 59
24	New England.....	101 35	137 87	409 71
25	North Carolina.....	249 00	328 80	577 80
26	New Jersey.....	257 15	275 10	532 25
27	Ohio.....	322 70	375 37	698 07
28	Ohio, North.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Philadelphia.....	685 22	706 75	1,391 97
30	Pittsburg.....	217 32	250 96	468 28
31	South Carolina.....	622 97	770 03	393 00
32	Tennessee.....	262 80	385 59	648 39
33	Tennessee, West.....	161 74	157 05	318 79
34	Texas.....	209 10	203 08	412 18
35	Texas, West.....	300 00	374 55	674 55
36	Texas, North-east.....	189 80	208 00	397 80
37	Virginia.....	211 21	280 08	494 20



TABLE C

CONFERENCES.		The Am't of Money raised in the year ending April 24, 1880.	The Amount of per- centage due, at 20 per cent on the Dollar Money. April 24, 1880.	The Amount Paid during the fiscal year ending April 24, 1880.	The Amount due the Annual Con- ferences on the old percentage, April 24, 1881.	The Amount of per- centage paid dur- ing the year ending April 24, 1882.
1 Alabama		\$ 1,104 10	\$ 220 82		\$ 220 82	
2 Alabama, North		724 30	144 86		144 86	
3 Arkansas		942 90	188 58		188 58	
4 Arkansas, South		1,026 92	205 38		205 38	
5 Baltimore		2,946 92	589 38			\$ 100 00
6 California		143 10	28 70		28 70	
7 Columbia		1,080 41	216 08		216 08	
8 Florida		491 29	98 25		98 25	
9 Florida, East		893 73	178 74		178 74	
10 Georgia		2,611 46	522 29	\$ 265 28	261 28	
11 Georgia, North		2,166 25	433 25	427 65		
12 Indiana		578 18	115 63		115 63	
13 Indian						
14 Illinois		704 29	140 85		140 85	
15 Kentucky		485 10	97 02	97 02		
16 Kentucky, West						
17 Kansas		937 00	187 40		187 40	
18 Louisiana		1,140 83	228 83			
19 Mississippi		457 50	91 50	25 85	65 65	
20 Mississippi, North		919 60	183 92		183 92	
21 Missouri		977 50	195 50		195 50	
22 Missouri, North						
23 New York		731 91	146 38		146 38	
24 New England		495 06	99 01		99 01	137 87
25 North Carolina		681 91	136 38		136 38	
26 New Jersey		742 67	148 53			
27 Ohio		968 81	193 76		193 76	
28 Ohio, North						
29 Philadelphia		1,284 08	456 16		456 16	
30 Pittsburg		594 60	118 92		118 92	
31 South Carolina		1,659 62	331 92		331 92	
32 Tennessee		871 91	174 38	60 00	114 38	112 75
33 Tennessee, West		282 80	56 56	56 56		
34 Texas		322 70	64 52		64 52	
35 Texas, West		833 70	166 64		166 64	
36 Texas, North-east		495 75	99 15		99 15	
37 Virginia		608 40	121 68		121 68	
Totals		\$31,905 30	\$ 6,380 97	\$ 932 36	\$ 5,448 61	\$ 615 90

Total paid, \$1,548.26.

The balance due the conference, \$4,832.71.



Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D.

Elected May 15th and ordained May 20, 1880, at St. Louis, Mo.



## TABLE D.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED BY CONFERENCES FOR 1881-'82.

CONFERENCES.		
1 Alabama .....	\$ 2,081	25
2 Alabama, North .....	1,230	90
3 Arkansas .....	1,117	31
4 Arkansas, South .....	1,662	30
5 Baltimore .....	4,513	94
6 California .....	172	83
7 Columbia .....	2,917	39
8 Florida .....	1,108	75
9 Florida, East .....	2,671	10
10 Georgia .....	5,458	01
11 Georgia, North .....	4,605	10
12 Indiana .....	1,460	66
13 Indian .....	80	00
14 Illinois .....	1,958	39
15 Kentucky .....	1,196	30
16 Kentucky, West .....	576	00
17 Kansas .....	2,434	45
18 Louisiana .....	1,926	15
19 Mississippi .....	961	06
20 Mississippi, North .....	1,729	41
21 Missouri .....	3,091	22
22 Missouri, North .....		
23 New York .....	1,631	97
24 New England .....	1,027	70
25 North Carolina .....	1,927	00
26 New Jersey .....	1,771	18
27 Ohio .....	2,327	67
28 Ohio, North .....		
29 Philadelphia .....	4,895	00
30 Pittsburgh .....	1,565	87
31 South Carolina .....	4,642	27
32 Tennessee .....	2,161	66
33 Tennessee, West .....	867	10
34 Texas .....	1,390	05
35 Texas, West .....	2,164	55
36 Texas, North-east .....	1,295	05
37 Virginia .....	1,649	06
	\$72,268	66

## TABLE E.

TABLE EXPLAINING THE CLAIMS AGAINST THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,  
THOSE THAT I FOUND AGAINST IT WHEN I TOOK CHARGE, AND  
THOSE CREATED SINCE THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1880.

## THE CLAIMS DUE APRIL 24, 1881.

1881-'2.	DR.	
J. H. Daniels.....	\$ 1,018	89
C. L. Bradwell.....	3,180	88
W. H. Hunter.....	267	16
Percentage Annual Conference.....	5,448	61
Total Claims.....	\$ 9,915	54
	CR.	
Annual Conference Percentage.....	\$ 615	90
W. H. Hunter.....	100	00
C. L. Bradwell.....	28	53 — \$ 744 43
Total Claims, April 24, 1882.....	\$ 9,171	11

THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN CONTRACTED SINCE THE GEN-  
ERAL CONFERENCE OF 1880:

Dr to Loan for Expenses to Ecumenical Conference....	\$ 1,000	00
Dr to Salary of General Offices, April 24, 1882.....	854	50
Dr to J. D. Stine, Printing Budgets, etc.....	85	00
Dr to Sundries .....	50	00
Dr to Ecumenical Expenses in full.....	299	00
Total Amount due on New Claims.....	\$ 2,288	50
The Total Claims from all Sources is.....	\$ 11,459	61
The Collectable Cash, Louisiana Conference.....	\$ 737	10
The Collectable Cash, Louisiana Conference.....	111	00
The Collectable Cash, Columbia Conference.....	360	00
Total.....	\$ 1,208	10
The balance on the whole amount.....	\$ 10,251	51

From the amount above the new indebtedness—new indebtedness, \$2,288.50—take the collectable cash, \$1,208.10, we have left the sum of \$1,080.40. That is what we seem to be behind, this semi-quadrennial. But we have paid in percentage alone, on old debts, since we took charge of the office, \$1,548.26. Then we have had several extra expenses—all of these took money, and not a little of it.

But in examining the indebtedness, you must take notice that the percentage charged against the department is not a legal claim, according to the opinion of a majority of the Bishops; then we can count that much off of the ac-



count, and add to our credit the amount of money due from the Louisiana Conference for 1881, \$737.10, and \$111.00 for 1882, making a total of \$848.10; then the Columbia Conference, B. F. Porter, chairman of Dollar Committee, owes us the sum of \$360.00, according to our figures. We hope to get it all this year.

We have given you the present state of indebtedness as far as we know, for we are not responsible for the correctness of the old claims, they were here and recognized, and we have taken hold where our worthy predecessor left off, and we trust that we may be as successful in the work as he was, in the accounts and ability shown.

## TOTAL CLAIMS DUE APRIL 24, 1882.

Dr to Annual Conference Percentage, for 1880.....	\$ 4,832 71
Dr to Charles Bradwell, on Account.....	3,180 88
Dr to Money Borrowed.....	1,000 00
Dr to General Officers, on Salary.....	800 00
Dr to Office Help.....	54 50
Dr to W. H. Hunter, old debt.....	167 50
Dr to J. D. Stine, Budget and printing .....	85 00
Dr to Sundries .....	50 00
	<b>\$10,170 59</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTS FROM 1872 TO 1882.

1873.....	J. W. H. Burly, Secretary.....	\$20,801	15
1874.....	“ “ .....	23,369	38
1875.....	“ “ .....	25,899	25
1876.....	“ “ .....	25,484	15
1877.....	“ “ .....	19,575	48
1878.....	“ “ .....	22,375	18
1879.....	J. C. Embry, “ .....	26,127	97
1880.....	“ “ .....	32,339	31
1881.....	Benj. W. Arnett, “ .....	33,014	26
1882.....	“ “ .....	41,048	35

I call the attention of the Board to the statements of the tables “A, B, C, and D,” and hope that you will carefully study each of them. You will see by table “A” that in one or two cases there is a decrease in the amount of Dollar Money for the tenth fiscal year. The largest loss is found in the Arkansas Conference. I am happy that I can speak for Bishop Turner and the members of that Conference, and inform you that it was caused, not by any lack of interest in the work, but this entire section (Arkansas) was flooded. The people were homeless, and were without food; in short, they were destitute of “*life's necessities*.” The general government sent millions of rations to keep the people from the claws of starvation. It was as much as the people could do to stop the onward march of death. About thirty of the ministers could not get to the Conference on account of the impassableness of roads. The North Mississippi Conference felt the same. Bishop Turner was very sorry about the matter. I could not purchase a ticket for the Conference when I wanted to go, for the railroads were under water in many places.

The Louisiana Conference was hindered on account of “high water,” and did not do as well as we anticipated, but we hope better things from all of them the coming year.

The Arkansas Conference acted in a very creditable manner in relation to the percentage on their Dollar Money; they did not retain the amount due them, but sent the money to the general office to assist us in the general work of the church. Such action on the part of the brethren is worthy of notice.

## THE PERCENTAGE.

We are all interested in the amount of percentage retained by the Annual Conferences, not alone for the uses it is intended by the law, but the aid it affords those who are its beneficiaries—the worn out preacher, a man to be held in remembrance by all; one who has worn

himself out for the good of others, a man who loved his fellow men and was willing to work for God and humanity; this man is one of the many to receive a small amount of the money retained by the conferences. Then the widows and orphans of the deceased traveling preachers, they are to have a small piece of bread and some clothes out of it. The General Conference made provision for this class. All we want is to have the money increase, so that the seventy per cent. left for the general church will meet the many obligations.

I can congratulate you as a Financial Board, and say that the first year of your administration I had the honor of paying to the Annual Conferences, for new and old percentage, the magnificent sum of \$10-820 52, and now I have the supreme satisfaction to inform you that the total amount paid to the same Conferences the tenth fiscal year amounts to the sum of \$12,156 99, making a total paid in two years of \$22,977 51.

In order that you may understand the matter as it is, I present the totals paid the preceding four years to the several Conferences:

Fifth year, 1877 . . . . .	\$ 2,297 43
Sixth year, 1878 . . . . .	5,539 65
Seventh year, 1879 . . . . .	5,529 74
Eighth year, 1880 . . . . .	5,169 20

Total for four years . . . . .	\$18,536 02
--------------------------------	-------------

Recapitulation:

The total for two years ending April 24, 1882 . . .	\$22,977 57
The total for four years ending April, 1880. . . . .	18,536 02

The total difference in the time. . . . .	\$ 4,441 49
---	-------------

By these figures you see that we have paid \$4,441 49 more to the Annual Conferences than was paid to them in four years under the old law. I have paid every Conference the amount due them, so I owe them nothing on the terms of the new laws. The amount is large, but the way to increase the general fund is to insist on the ministers collecting one dollar from or for each member of his church, not the paying members but the legitimate members—all of them; all who have not forfeited their standing in the church must be counted in. To do this, each minister must make the cause his own, and present the same to his congregation, so that all may have an opportunity to give something. The rich and poor, the old and young, *all ought to* have an opportunity to do something for the good of humanity.

## THE OLD PERCENTAGE.

What will we do with this debt? Will the Conferences give it to the department? is a question which ought to be easily answered. Some of the Conferences have voted the amount to the department. The New England Conference gave us the sum of \$137 87; led the way for clearing the department of the old debt. I hope that the other Conferences will be kind enough to do the same.

The comparative tables are presented so that you can see at a glance which Annual Conferences are advancing and which ones are going backward.

The Dollar Money by episcopal districts will show you what part of the work sustains the general interests of the church. You will find that the increase by districts is very encouraging.

The First District, Bishop J. M. Brown, D. D., besides advancing \$251 40 made a special collection to assist the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference of the sum of \$591.53, which was very thankfully received. By adding these amounts the increase in aid to the department was \$842 93. The membership in this district is the smallest of any of them, and the gain was larger than in any other.

The Second District, Bishop D. A. Payne, made an increase of \$936 00 over the work of last year, and we have the promise of a greater increase the forthcoming year. The Baltimore Conference made a better financial report this year than any previous year.

The Third District, Bishop J. A. Shorter. Last year this district did not meet its own expenses, but we find that the presentation of the facts last year, give us an increase of \$321 42 over the report of 1881, and an amount to meet the expenses of the district and \$173 06 above the amount. We hope that in the coming year we will be able to report still greater increase in what is generally known as the "banner district" in everything but members and Dollar Money; but the motto of the men in this district is upward, onward, and heavenward; and in order to carry this out we must have more Dollar Money, we must do our whole duty and get a dollar from or for each member. The whole condition of the work is good spiritually, financially, and educationally.

The Fourth District, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D. The condition of the work in this district is very promising. The spiritual condition among the ministers and laymen is very good, and the general prosperity among the members is reported as excellent. Everything is looking upward, and the Dollar Money was larger than ever before.

The increase was \$1,277.20, or over 40 per cent. on last year's money.

The members are all devoted to the work and to the church. I am happy to inform you that the Chairman of the Financial Board, Rev. John M. Wilkerson, has given me a hearty support in his conference, and the Bishop has done the same. 'Rev. P. A. Hubbard, St Joseph, Mo., in the Kansas Conference, had 175 members, and collected \$185.00. Who will beat that?

The Fifth District, Bishop J. P. Campbell. Last year we had to report this district was \$685.53 behind its own expenses. When the attention of the Bishop was called to the fact, he said that it should not be so any more, so we have the satisfaction of reporting the Fifth District as having increased \$803.36, making \$196.85 above expenses for the tenth fiscal year. *We have* great hopes for this district in a financial point of view, for the Bishop has pledged his word that no district should give us a more hearty support than his, and his men have all said amen to his vow. May God help them to keep it.

The Sixth District, Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D. D. This is the largest district in the church. When we consider the members in the State of Georgia with 60,000 members, while the Columbia South Carolina Conference has 31,000; and the South Carolina Conference has the grand army of ——— thousands, all of these under the leadership of one man, and he the friend of education and the uplifting of the race. He sent in for his district the sum of \$9,748.95, an increase over last year of \$1,875.15. The amount above the expenses of his district was \$4,731.55. The amount of percentage retained in this work for the year was \$2,931.55. You will see in the Budget hat the percentage last year was \$3,055.05; that was the percentage for 1881, and a part of 1880.

The district is buying a site for a college at Atlanta, and they are using every means to accomplish the work; and at Columbia they have made the purchase of a fine building and grounds for Allen University.

The Seventh District, A. W. Wayman, D. D. We have to say that three of the conferences were behind this year, but the East Florida came up grandly and rescued the district and the work, and made an increase of \$420.26. In this district we have the largest amount from any church according to its members. The Rev. D. Downs, at Palalka, St. Johns Church, had seventy-five members, and brought to the conference \$150.00, or two dollars per member. He did not raise the money from them, but he raised it for them. There is much money that we could get if we only would use the opportunities presented and



get it. When we have an aged member it is an easy matter to get some one to pay for him. I call the attention of the Board to the importance of insisting on raising one dollar from or for each member of the church.

Bishop Wayman says that the other part of the work will do better this year, which I hope it may do for the sake of the general interest which requires so much for their support and prosperity.

The Eighth District, Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D. We have in this district all of the Mississippi Valley and the Indian Territory.

This year has been a hard year, for the overflow of the valley, and the consequent depression in business, and the scarcity of money—all these things together have not acted well on the financial condition of this work. We have in this district a decrease from the amount reported last year of \$672.35, which is accounted for in the high waters. The amount above the expenses of the district was only \$19.15; so you can see how it is that we have such small amounts for the other general interests of the church, after we have paid the bishops and the percentage. The members of the several Annual Conferences are making new efforts toward educating themselves for the work of the church and the race.

The Ninth District, Bishop R. H. Caine, D. D. We have in this district a large territory and many people, and a great need of hard work in these states. We have many things to contend with, but amid them all we have had a wonderful success in establishing churches, and in gathering in and bringing souls to Christ. We have had many foes to fight, inside and outside. We have had poverty and want to contend with, but out of all we have come off more than the victor.

The last year we have had the satisfaction of receiving an invitation to come to the city of Waco, Texas, and assist in the opening of the Paul Quinn College. This school is now opened to the public, and we trust that the work so auspiciously begun by Bishop Caine may continue to prosper and bless many thousands who are now inquiring for the waters of life and the fountain of knowledge.

Notwithstanding the high water this district reports an increase of \$22.08 over the report of last year. We hope that we will be enabled to give you a better account next year of the Ninth District.

Thus we have hastily gone over the work of the districts, and looked at the general work of the church by sections.

But the question may be asked by some, "Watchman, what of the

night?" As a watchman on the walls of the A. M. E. Church, I would say that the night is far spent and the day is at hand, and the African M. E. Church is stretching forth her hands unto God and to humanity.

There is no organization among the colored people that is doing as much as the A. M. E. Church toward solving the unsolved negro problem; for look at it as we may, we are yet on trial, on probation. We must solve the problem of the life of duty, not to our own satisfaction but to the satisfaction of a majority of the American people, and the only way to solve the problem is not by saying, but by doing something, by doing everything that any body else does for themselves. The A. M. E. Church is the demonstration of the negro's power to organize, plan, and sustain an organization for the moral and religious training of the race. In fact, it is the way we show what we are doing for ourselves. It matters not what others may do for us, we must do something for ourselves. Now we have a large work before us. We will need some help, and the man that wants to help the race ought by right to assist the race in helping itself, for all true reformation must come from within. It is a fact in history that all the great reformers have belonged to the race or people they reformed. Therefore we, as a race, must produce our own leaders, our own organizations our own men and women to utilize the undeveloped force of the race. I hope he may be found in the bosom of the A. M. E. Church.

We will show in our "Budget" what we are doing for ourselves, and we hope that the friends of the race will not always insist that we shall be minors and have a guardian over us. But we insist, as a church, that the only true way to assist the race is to assist them in self help, and self support, and self culture. We must get the individual members of the family and society intelligent, industrious, and sober if we want the race to be intelligent, industrious and sober.

There is no organization that is doing more toward the moral and religious training of the race than we are doing with our eighteen hundred men consecrated to the work of elevating and educating the race. They have the spiritual charge of more than 2,500 congregations of men, women, and children. Each of these churches have boards, and when we consider the 7,719 local preachers and exhorters who are the assistants of the pastors, we have a total teaching force of 9,760 teachers. Who can estimate the influence of these men among the people? But we must remember that we have 10,000

trustees who have official meetings, and care for the property of the church which is worth: Churches, \$2,884,251.00; school-houses, \$26,400.00; parsonages, \$162,603.20, or total \$3,073,254.20. Thus you see we have 2,500 business colleges with 10,000 pupils. Then we must not forget that every church has a board of stewards and an official board. Now add 10,000 stewards to the trustees, and then put the local preachers and exhorters together, and we have 2,500 boards of trade with 27,719 members, presided over by 1,800 presiding officers. But then the teaching power of the church does not stop in the church but in the Sunday-schools. We have 2,345 of them, 15,000 officers and teachers, with 154,549 pupils. This gives us a grand moral and religious teaching force of  $27,719 + 15,000 = 42,719$  teachers and assistants. We have about two class leaders to each church, which would give us 5,000 class leaders to be counted with the 42,719. Thus we have in all of our departments about 47,719 instructors, and about 402,000 church-members; add the Sunday-school of 154,549. Thus we have an army of 556,549. But if we take the number of persons who attend our services, as averaging three to each member, we have the sum of 1,206,000 in the churches, and add the Sunday-school, we have as the result of the direct and indirect influence of our church, 1,360,000. We have counted the children who remain at home from the Sunday-school, which is two to one, or the number at home 308,000. That will give us the sum of 1,668,000, or nearly one third of the colored people of the United States.

The grand array of power is under the control of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Financial part is under the control of your honorable body, and to you is committed a great responsibility—the responsibility of providing and directing the means and money contributed by the people for the moral and religious training of nearly one third of the colored men and women and children in the land. How great the responsibility and important the trust, and how grand an opportunity of doing good for the race!

The time has come when the church ought to let the world know what she is doing for the elevation of the race. We not only instruct in the pulpit and school-room, but we go into the social circle and teach by example as well as by precept. Thus we have the advantage of other organizations. We are with the people in all conditions of life. We are there at the marriage ceremony and the grave. We eat at their table and sleep in their beds. We multiply their joys and subtract from their sorrows. We add to their happiness and divide their bur-

dens, and point them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. We have strong claims on the friends of humanity to help us to help ourselves. This is what we ask—we ask nothing more. We are willing to take the contract for elevating the race, but we want every man and woman to do what they can to assist us in helping ourselves.

The attention of the Board is called to the necessity of having the Financial Board incorporated. It is a matter of business, and is demanded by every principle of business as well as wise churchmanship. We call your attention and leave the matter to your judgment after you have given the matter due consideration.

#### THE SAFE.

The committee appointed at your last meeting, consisting of G. H. Shaffer and B. W. Arnett, to purchase a safe for the office, have performed that duty and you will examine the safe at your earliest convenience, and see what success the committee had in obeying your orders. The cost of the safe was \$105.

#### THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

I call your attention to the propriety of utilizing the children of the church by having a Children's Day, and call on every child to give at least five cents for the cause of education and missions. We are of the opinion that we can do much for the cause named by interesting the whole church in the effort, and bring in the children, and let them learn to give as well as receive good gifts; for if we understand the aim of the Sunday-schools it is to bring men, women, and children to Christ. The second aim is to indoctrinate them in the tenets of the Bible. The third is to train them to benevolence. Now I know of no better way to train them than to have one day when all the children in the church will be called on to show how much they love the cause of education and missions. We hope you will see with us and name a day after the matter has been presented to the Council of Bishops for their concurrence and aid.

We now bring our report to a close, not because we have said all that could or ought to be said of the importance of the work and the way to do that work, but we have called your attention to such things as we have thought was our duty as your agent, hoping that we may be able to do our part of the work with fidelity and profit to the church and to the well being of the race.

We must make this cause our cause, this work our work, so that we will feel that whatever success is our success, and whatever failure is our failure; we must make the cause our own, and as faithful agents do the best we can to sow seed that we may have thirty, sixty and an hundred fold in the gathering morning.

I am yours for God and the Race,

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT,  
*Financial Secretary of A. M. E. Church.*

# PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT.

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## BOOK ROOMS:

*631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE PRESENT QUADRENNIAL TERM.

*To the Bishops and members of the several Annual Conferences:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

With profound reverence and gratitude to Almighty God for life and health, and with high esteem for the church which has conferred upon us the honor of representing this department I, therefore, submit this, my second annual report for this quadrennial term, from March 26, 1881, to March 31, 1882.

My financial statement was submitted to the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting, held April 18, 1882, and approved after an examination of our books and vouchers.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of good accomplished by this department of the church during any year of its existence, contributing, as it does, so much to the unity of the denomination, to say nothing of its humble influence in disseminating gospel truth. By divine aid we have been able to conduct our business by such methods as enable us to better secure confidence, satisfy our creditors, and keep affairs running smoothly. Meanwhile, we have continued the publication of the "Child's Recorder" with flattering success.

We have also, by authority of the Publishing Board, arranged for, and secured with our imprint on it, a Teacher's Quarterly, Scholar's Quarterly, and Little Learner's Paper, all of which we think very appropriate for our Sunday-schools, and which we can furnish as cheap as any of the other denominations are furnishing their schools. We ask the pastors and superintendents, with the Sunday-school workers, to patronize our own house in furnishing their Sunday-school supplies.

We call special attention to the Christian Recorder, the weekly, authorized organ of the church; it is a power of strength in the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom and the lifting up of our much neglected people, and is to the church what the beacon light is to the mariner; with its most efficient editor at its head, and having for its contributors nine Bishops and the most cultured brain of the ministry and laity, it can not help reflecting light and thus giving direction to the onward and progressive movements of Zion.

We need not say that to keep such an organ in the field costs money, and we need the hearty co-operation of the whole church exerted in its favor by their cash subscriptions that the paper may not only be sustained, but that it may be made more efficient than it now is.

We assure you that we are doing all that it is possible for us to do with our limited ability, without a capital and with heavy debts hanging over us. We earnestly pray God to open some way by which a fund may be created upon which we may advance His kingdom through the medium of this department.

We regret to say that many who owe the department, both ministers and laymen, embarrass us by delaying the payment of their bills. This evil may to some extent be obviated if the committees provided under page 325, Section 7 of the Discipline, who may be appointed by the Annual Conference, will report to the conference all unpaid bills as presented by the manager or his representative, and the conference demand settlement either by cash or note with proper security. Unless our efforts are sustained by the Presiding Bishops and several Annual Conferences in the enforcement of the law, we shall not be able to accomplish what is desired.

We are glad to mention that the influence of this department is increasing in public character and respect. We have been able to bring our work before the American Bible Society during the past year, and have from time to time received small grants from them, which have enabled us to furnish Bibles at a lower rate than heretofore, and at the same time we have been able to furnish a number of our poor churches with pulpit Bibles free.

Dr. Tanner, while in London, brought our work before the London Tract Society and obtained a donation of a hundred electro plates for the use of the Child's Recorder, which is very valuable to us in that direction. He also secured several hundred Missionary Hymn Books suitable for mission work, etc., a large number of which we have on hand for free distribution. He also obtained about seventy-five or or eighty choice books for a nucleus of a free library. We hope the day is not far distant when, under the auspices of this department, we will have a free reading room. Mr. Sam'l B. Schiefelin, of New York, has also contributed \$120 00 to publish an edition of "Milk for Babes" and "Children's Bread," which is a valuable catechism. This does not take the place of the established catechism of the church, and is not denominational, but is a valuable help in the teaching of God's word; which we have for free distribution as well

as on sale. We have also sent out hundreds of Child's Recorders free to mission schools and for mission work.

Believing we have been instrumental, under Heavenly guidance, in contributing some service to the onward and progressive movements of Zion, and believing that you are equally interested with myself, I ask your prayerful attention to the necessities of the department.

We are happy to mention that the business of the department is steadily increasing. With divine aid and united effort on the part of the church, we hope to be able to clear the department of debt on or before the sitting of the next General Conference.

It will be readily seen by the figures in our financial statement that we have done a larger cash business than in any previous year. It will also be seen by our recapitulation of receipts and expenditures, and balance sheet, that the concern is in a better condition than heretofore.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FROM MARCH 26, 1881, TO MARCH 31, 1882.

### RECEIPTS.

Dr.		
	Balance.....	\$311 08
	Subscription to Christian Recorder.....	\$ 2,371 93
	Sales of Christian Recorder.....	1,556 21
	“ “ Mdse Orders .....	3,142 26
	“ “ Hymn Books and Disciplines.....	3,343 21
	“ “ Childs' Recorder .....	1,973 79
	“ “ Wayman's Recollections.....	189 02
	“ “ Sunday School Lessons.....	361 02
	Advertising.....	1,231 46
	Special Donations.....	216 95
	Job Press.....	464 30
	To Order .....	42 32
	Donations.....	129 21
	Loans .....	630 60
	Agent's Outfit.....	9 98
		<hr/> \$15,662 26
	Total .....	\$15,973 34



" " M'dse to date. ....	4,931 94
Stock on hand.....	1,445 12
Unbound stock in Bindery.....	2,050 00
Type, presses, electro plates, and printing furniture ....	3,700 00
Value of Building .....	6,000 00
	<hr/> \$ 25,062 59

## LIABILITIES.

Grant, Faires & Rogers' old claim.....	\$ 1,116 00
Lewis Seal, " " .....	250 00
Estate of Henry Gordon, " " .....	500 00
B. T. Tanner, " " .....	70 00
*Bishop J. P. Campbell, " " .....	125 00
*W. H. Hunter, judgment, transferred to G. T. Waters, then to Theo. Gould, with interest due, one year...	611 81

\*These two were old claims not mentioned in Ex-Manager's Report of 880.

## DEBTS CONTRACTED SINCE 1876.

Grant, Faires & Rogers, printing, press-work and paper.	730 46
J. G. Ditman, paper .....	1,747 37
Copes & Bellows, binding .....	128 99
J. H. Culbertson, press-work .....	240 45
Theo. Gould, loans. ....	1,761 10
Employes Salaries .....	300 00
Rev. C. T. Shaffer, loan.....	100 00
Due on M'dse stock.....	638 89

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\$8,320 07

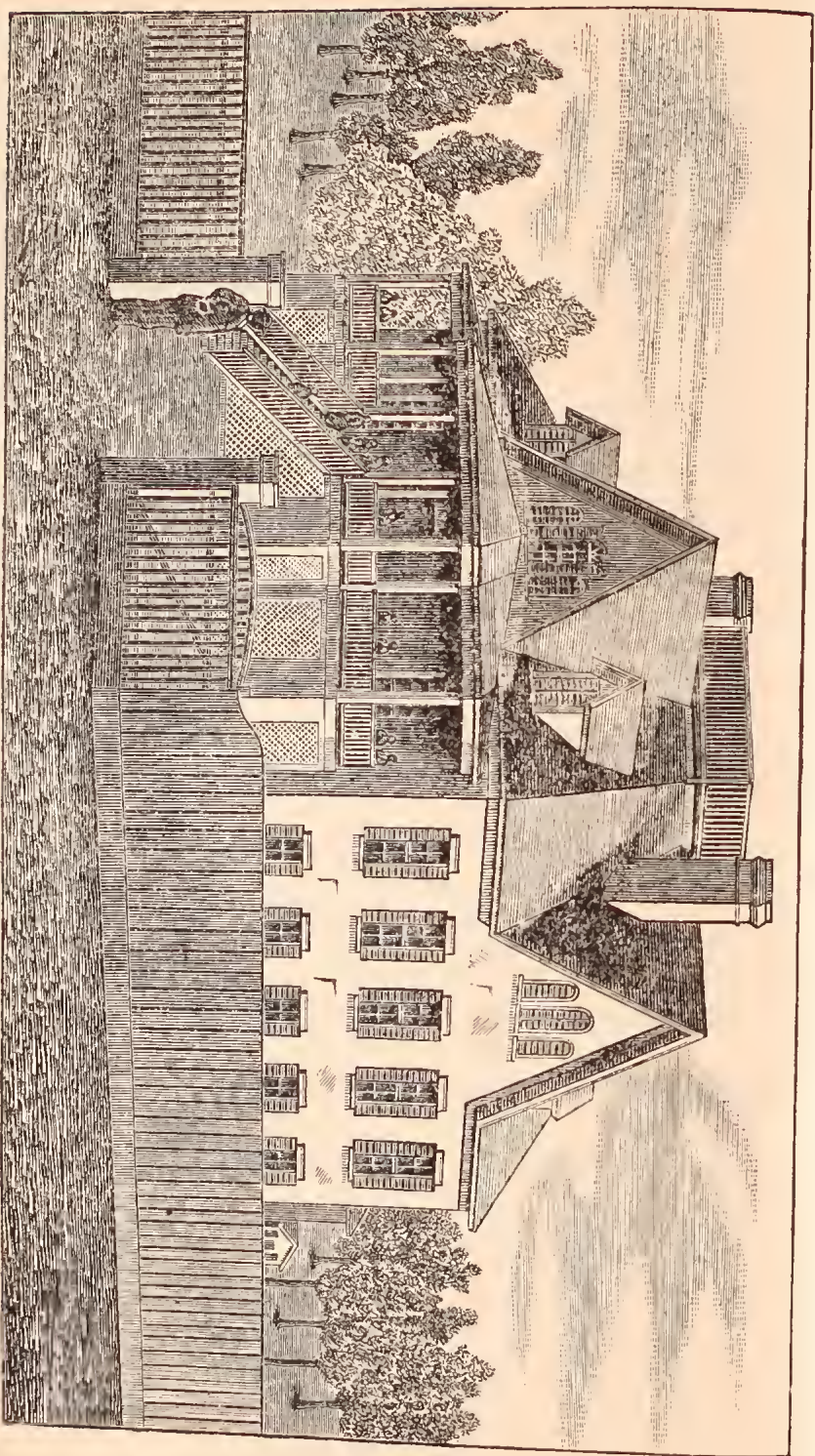
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Excess of Assets over liabilities ..... 16,742 52

Respectfully submitted,

T. GOULD,  
*General Business Manager.*





ALLEN UNIVERSITY, Columbia, South Carolina.



# EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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ALLEN UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Rev. James C. Waters, A. M., Principal :*

We give below all the information we have in relation to Allen University. We hope that it may be a blessing to the children in the Palmetto State. We commend it to the friends of education, North and South, and trust that it will receive such aid as its merits demand.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, April 29, 1882.

REV. B. W. ARNETT, Dear Brother: In reply to yours bearing date 12th inst., in which you ask for facts respecting Allen University, permit me to say that the above institution is situated in a most beautiful locality almost a mile and a half from the center of Columbia, South Carolina. Four acres of excellent ground, five cottages, and a main building containing twenty-one rooms. It was the house of an aristocratic wealthy family—a family noted for the meanness and cruelty which marked their treatment of their slaves.

The main building cost originally \$12,000. The South Carolina and Columbia Conferences have purchased the whole four acres, five cottages, and main building, for \$6,000. We have 254 pupils on register, twenty of whom are young local preachers in our church. We have primary, intermediate, normal and theological departments. Advanced pupils are now pursuing the following studies: All the English branches together with French and Latin, vocal and instrumental music is taught. The corps of Instructors is as follows: President J. C. Waters, A. M., Prof. J. W. Morris, Mrs. E. A. Pindle, and Miss Bertha Wolfe, musical instructors. Prof. Morris is a graduate of Howard University; Mrs. Pindle a graduate of Hampton; Miss Wolfe a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

The outlook for the institution is favorable and, properly managed, will be a power for good in the Carolinas. If there is anything farther you would like to know write me. Your last "Budget" is a most excellent thing—a real "*multum in parvo*," and its gratuitous distribution has done almost incalculable good. Give us another as good if not better.

I am yours truly,

J. C. WATERS, P. O. Box 186.

## CIRCULAR OF ALLEN UNIVERSITY.

### TRUSTEES.

RIGHT REV. W. F. DICKERSON, D. D.

REV. DAVID PICKETT.

REV. PAUL W. JEFFERSON.

REV. B. H. WILLIAMS.

REV. SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

REV. S. H. JEFFERSON.

REV. A. THOMAS CARR.

REV. B. F. PORTER, JR., M. D.

REV. WILLIAM M. THOMAS.

REV. FELIX TORRANCE.

REV. HIKAM YOUNG.

## EDUCATE YOURSELVES AND YOUR CHILDREN.

The struggles of many poor but worthy young men and women to secure the benefits of education to fit themselves for usefulness in life, ought to call forth the generous, practical sympathy of all who love the good of mankind. There are many bright, intellectual youth of both sexes scattered all over this and other states, who would do good and bless the world if they had the opportunity to secure even a thorough knowledge of the English branches. It is impossible for them to leave home and enter Wilberforce, Howard, Lincoln and other institutions of learning; they have neither the time, fitness, nor means. Fettered by ignorance, crippled by the consciousness of the want of even elementary knowledge, they struggle on until the cares and responsibilities of life crowd upon them and preclude all possibility of successful advancement. To remedy this state of things, and to do something in response to the universal demand for an intelligent ministry in the church, the South Carolina and Columbia Annual Conferences of the African Methodist Episcopal Church determined at their last session to establish ALLEN UNIVERSITY. Undaunted by the failure of former efforts, they believe it possible as well as absolutely necessary to maintain an institution of learning centrally located, for the benefit of both Conferences, where an opportunity may be afforded young men and women to fit themselves for the work of the school room as teachers, and the rising ministry of the church greatly assisted in preparing for the immediate work of the itinerancy. The course of studies has been arranged with a view to meeting the wants of all, presenting an opportunity to those desirous of reviewing former studies, and to others the mastery of a thorough knowledge of the branches of an English education. We contemplate gradually rising

till we shall reach the proportions of a university, both in the character of the studies pursued, departments of learning, and corps of instructors. Already arrangements are being made by which the law and medical departments, it is hoped, will be established at the beginning of the next term, or shortly after. Additional buildings will be erected, including a boarding hall and dormitory, so that students may be amply provided for from the beginning. Every precaution will be exercised to properly guard the moral and religious character of students.

The changed condition of the colored people of this and other southern states, brought about by the late unhappy conflict, and the relations they sustain to the nation, render their proper training and Christian education an absolute necessity. History demonstrates that there is no medium more potent, through which this can be accomplished, than the pulpit; and as the great majority of colored ministers in this and adjacent states have been deprived of the advantages of culture, by which, alone, can be imparted the instruction so essential to the well-being of their hearers, the necessity of a school for their benefit is at once apparent. The hopes of the nation and the safety of the republic rest in the Christian education of its youth, and pre-eminently true is this of the colored youth who form such an appreciable element in this and other communities. Knowledge is power; but power without knowledge is a dangerous weapon which may be employed at any moment to drag down the pillars of the temple of liberty, and bury the fortunes of millions in one common wreck. The Bible and the spelling-book must do the work; the church and the school-house are the agencies through which it must be accomplished. We therefore appeal to the friends of progress and Christian education to aid in a work so much needed.

### PUPILS OF THE FIRST TERM,

COMMENCED FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, AND CLOSED SECOND FRIDAY  
IN JULY, 1881.

Ada Asgill.  
Philip Allen.  
Louisa Brown.  
Harriet Burgess.  
Maggie Brown.  
Sarah Brown.  
Hattie Babridge.

Lizzie Goodwin.  
Mary Goodwin.  
Eugenia Green.  
Phelia Haynes.  
Susan Howell.  
Annie Holmes.  
Jane Hutchinson.

Ella Burton.  
 Willie Brown.  
 Charles Bynum.  
 John Burroughs.  
 Charles Bys.  
 Nelson Bowen.  
 Isaac Bowen.  
 Janie Babridge.  
 Bertha Clifton.  
 Janie Clark.  
 Rebecca Coleman.  
 Ellene Cathcart.  
 Martha Clark.  
 Isabella Chestnut.  
 Mary Cary.  
 Rollie Cobb.  
 Willie Cook.  
 Orville Cook.  
 Tomisenia Davis.  
 Annie Dennizen.  
 Ida Davis.  
 Henrietta Davis.  
 Wanetta Davis.  
 Georgia Deas.  
 Louisa Deas.  
 Grace Davis.  
 Hardy Evans.  
 Daniel Foster.  
 Pleasant Good.  
 Thomas Green.

Mary Jacobs.  
 Rosa Jacobs.  
 Willie Jefferson.  
 Mary Johnson.  
 Martha Johnson.  
 Annie Kesler.  
 Joanna Kennedy.  
 Elijah Lee.  
 James McMellan.  
 Dora Nelson.  
 Lettie Paul.  
 Julia Perrin.  
 Thomas Parker.  
 Miranda Pinckney.  
 Julia Reeves.  
 Moses Seabrooks.  
 William Sightler.  
 Adam Sightler.  
 Fannie Torrence.  
 Felix Torrence.  
 Christopher Threewitts.  
 Marie Threewitts.  
 Henry Williams.  
 Elsie White.  
 Carrie Washington.  
 Lucius Winbush.  
 Harvey Williams.  
 David Young.  
 Florence Young.

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## THE COURSE OF STUDIES.

### Preparatory Department.

Reading, Spelling, Phonetics, Elementary Geography and Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Writing, Vocal Music, Outlines of United States History.

### Academic Department.

Reading, Orthography, Advanced Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Dictionary of English Language, Composition, United States History Completed, Penmanship.

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 Classical Department.

Outlines of World's History, Elementary Algebra, First Lessons in Latin and Greek.

Minister's Short Course.

Thorough drilling in all the English branches (including the use and power of words), Sacred Geography, Universal History, Lessons in Composition, Binney's Improved Theological Compend, Manual of Methodism, Brief Lectures on Pastoral Theology, Outlines of Moral Science, Elementary Logic, the Choice of Texts and Preparation of Sermons.

N. B.—Applicants for admission must be of good moral character. Prompt obedience and diligent study will be required. No student from a distance will be admitted under ——— years.

Board and Tuition will range from five to eight dollars per month. Term will commence Monday, September 4th, and end 1st Monday in June.

For further information address,

REV. B. F. PORTER, JR.

PROF. J. C. WATERS, A. M., Principal,  
Columbia, S. C.

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## JOHNSON SCHOOL, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

*Information from Rev. J. G. Fry.*

PITTSBORO, N. C., July 4, 1881.

REV. B. W. ARNETT, Financial Secretary.

DEAR SIR: Yours, dated Wilberforce, came to hand on the 3d inst. Contents noted carefully. Pleased to hear from you. You stated that the appropriations made would require an income of \$4,000 for this quadrennial term. Some think the machinery too great for the power, but I am not one of them that draw back. If we presiding elders and preachers would half do our duty we can drive the machinery faster than the Corliss engine drove the machinery at the Centennial Exhibition; so fast that every part and department of the church would move with harmony and peace, so that no department of the church would falter on account of financial depression.

I am glad to hear, Bro. Arnett, that you intend to do something for the Johnson School this year. That will give satisfaction to the trustees



of the school, I think. I now proceed to give you a statement of the school.

I give you a full description first of the building. It is a two-story frame building 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, with several recitation rooms and other rooms attached. Last school term it had enrolled 340 students. Out of that number there was a class of pupils studying theology. The school has been supported and sustained by funds from the county treasury and assistance from the Friends' Association of Philadelphia. The principal is Miss Louisa S. Dorr, of Blackington, Mass, an accomplished classical scholar. Bishop Payne doubted her ability to teach theology in the General Conference, as you well know; but he having met her has said that she is as able an instructor in theology as nine out of every ten persons who are teaching. She is a professor in Hebrew and Latin, and Bishop Payne says she is one of the best Latin scholars he ever met with. Her assistants are B. B. Gaines, from Oberlin, Ohio, and R. E. McCauley, Miss Katie Ligon, and Mary Smith, of Raleigh, N. C. The last three have been in attendance at the Johnson School for some time, and are accomplished teachers. The trustees of the Johnson School Board are Rev. J. G. Fry, Pres., J. F. Thomas, George D. Jimmerson, John E. Williams, and B. B. Gaines. President of the Board, J. G. Fry; Secretary, B. B. Gaines. School property worth \$4,000; in a beautiful location in the city of Raleigh. This property is owned and controlled by the A. M. E. Church.

Yours in the cause of Christ,

J. G. FRY.

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*Petition for aid from the Trustees.*

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13, 1882.

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT, Financial Secretary :

DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in informing you that a larger number than usual have, during the last year, taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the *Johnson School* for acquiring a more liberal education than can be furnished in the lower schools.

In the Normal Department the enrollment and average attendance was better than in any previous year.

Examinations of the classes during the year, have shown very commendable progress, and demonstrate the very high degree of mental development attainable. So much for the status of "Johnson School."

Bro. Arnett, We, the trustees of said school, do order and request



that you forward at once to the president of the Trustee Board, Rev. J. G. Fry, one thousand dollars (\$1,000), being the first installment of the four thousand dollars (\$4,000), appropriated said school by the General Conference at St. Louis, Mo., in May 1880.

All of which we respectfully ask and hope to have your compliance by return mail if possible.

We are yours in Christ and for education. Respectfully,

REV. J. G. FRY, *Presiding Pres. of Board.*

LOUISE S. DORR, *Treasurer.*

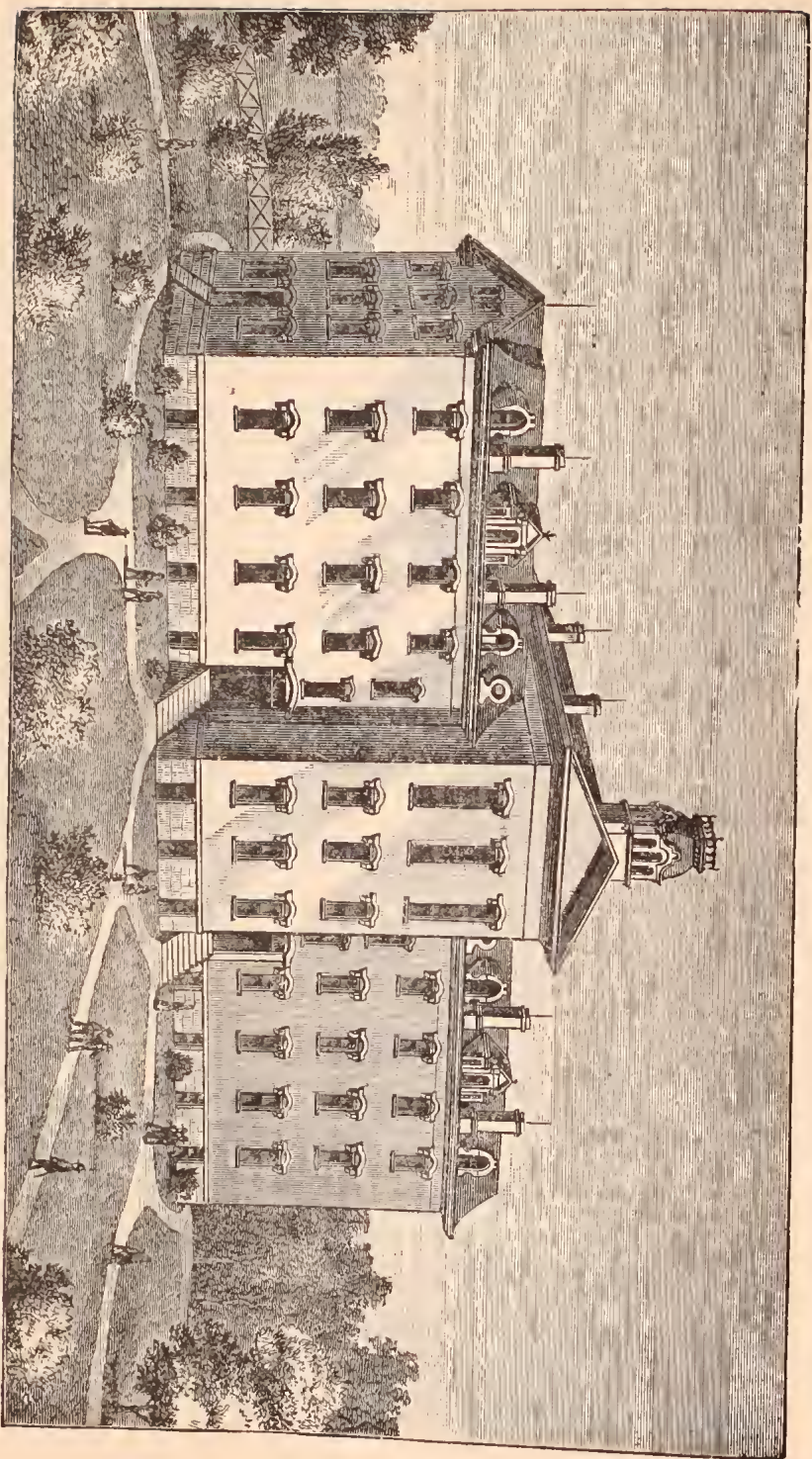
J. E. WILLIAMS.

R. E. McCAULEY.

JOHN T. THOMAS.

B. B. GOINS, *Secretary*

*Trustees.*



WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, near Xenia, Ohio.

# WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

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## FACULTY.

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REV. B. F. LEE, D. D., *President.*

Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Systematic Theology.

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Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology

J. P. SHORTER, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Secretary of the Faculty.

W. S. SCARBOROUGH, LL. D.,

Professor of Latin and Greek.

ROSWELL F. HOWARD, A. B., B. L.,

Professor of Law.

HON. JOHN LITTLE,

Professor of Law.

MRS. S. C. BIERCE,

Principal of Normal Department, Instructor in French and Natural Sciences.

MISS GUSSIE E. CLARK,

Teacher of Instrumental Music.

ANNA H. JONES,

Teacher of Elocution.

REV. JOHN G. MITCHELL, D. D.,

General Agent.

### LOCATION.

Wilberforce is three and a half miles northeast of Xenia, which is on the Little Miami R. R., sixty-five miles from Cincinnati, and fifty-five miles from Columbus, hence has direct communication with all parts of the United States. The Mineral Springs, and other natural surroundings, afford at the same time both a most beautiful and healthy location.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

At 7:45 A. M., all the pupils assemble in the chapel for religious devotion, which consists in reading a portion of the Scriptures, in singing a hymn, and prayer; at which all are required to be present. These exercises have a most happy influence upon the pupils, and have done much in making the labors of governing comparatively light. At 8 o'clock the classes retire to their respective rooms, and recitations commence.

Great care is taken to guard the pupils from immoral habits, profane language, and reading improper books.

The religious element will receive particular encouragement and protection. No repulsive sectarianism will be indulged. While such a disposition will be discountenanced, there will be assiduous efforts to favor and render inviolate the profession of Christianity, and to induce those who are not truly religious to become so. To all inclined to respect the Christian religion and its institutions the welcome hand will be heartily extended; but to those whose influence is prejudicial to religion and good morals no protracted stay can be allowed; believing, as we do, that the success of an educational enterprise is strictly proportional to its moral and religious tone.

RT. REV. J. P. CAMPBELL, D. D., LL. D.,  
*President Board of Trustees.*

JOHN A. CLARK, ESQ.,  
*Secretary Board of Trustees.*

PROF. J. P. SHORTEK, A. M.,  
*Treasurer Board of Trustees.*

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### WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.

This institution closed its nineteenth year under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church, June 22, 1882. For seven years the average attendance has been 160. Besides the Practice School designed for children of all grades, from the primer up to the third reader, and the sub-academic department, there are connected with the University an Academic department, a Normal, a Theological, a Scientific, and a Classical department.

The first class was graduated in 1870; since that year there has been a class graduated annually. The Alumni number fifty-five, sixteen in the Theological department, thirteen in the Scientific depart-

ment, fourteen in the Normal department, and twelve in the Classical department.

The University has an endowment fund of \$14,000.

Among those who have studied in this school several years, but have not graduated, are some of our most noble sons and daughters; as the Revs. W. H. Hunter, A. M., J. T. Hazlett, W. H. Brown, E. W. Taylor, J. M. Griffin, M. B. Saulter, Miss Lynchieum, J. E. Patterson, deceased, J. A. Shorter, Jr., and the Rt. Rev. R. H. Caine, Bishop.

The faculty is composed of five persons in active service and two inactive (connected with the Law department).

Our annual expenses are nearly \$6,000. Considering the locality of this institution and the facilities which it possesses—a library of over 4,000 vols., a museum worth \$2,000, its societies and its apparatus, etc.—I do not hesitate to say that it has no rival among the schools owned, controlled, and taught by colored men chiefly. Its history of nineteen years' successful work is one of the strongest arguments in favor of the worth and ability of the colored man in self government. There is nothing connected with the work of the African M. E. Church of which she needs to be prouder than this university, with her fifty-two acres of land, watered and shaded, her one hundred and eighteen rooms for the accommodation of students, faculty, etc., her one thousand under-graduates, some of whom are equal to the graduates, and her fifty-five graduates; and, most of all, an outlook promising the continuation of this work, as I have often heard Bishop Payne pray, "for a thousand generations."

Among the prominent gifts to Wilberforce University are \$28,000 from the Freedmen's Bureau Fund, \$10,000 by Chief Justice S. P. Chase, \$10,000 by the Chas. Avery estate, \$2,200 by the H. Powers estate, \$1,000 by John Pfath, \$140.25 by Mrs. Reed; an annual gift has been made for several years by Miss E. M. Graves and mother. The Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, D. D., one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, besides having helped to educate two students has given the institution \$1,000, the one half from June 22, 1882, and the other after the death of himself and wife, to be used by the university as an endowment fund known as the "Campbell Fund," the interest going to the support of the professor in theology. Mr. Henry Gordon, deceased, of Philadelphia, bequeathed a considerable sum to the university, not available till after the decease of his widow. There have been many gifts of from \$10 to \$100. Bishops Payne and Shorter have



made such gifts oftener than the world can ever know, besides keeping up an almost constant stream of aid to indigent students. The last session of the General Conference voted \$2,000 annually to Wilberforce University.

The university has organized and sent out a troupe of singers, hoping by the liberal patronage of the public to be able soon to erect another large building. Asking the kind consideration of the church and world for Wilberforce, I am respectfully,

*B. F. Lee, President.*

**List of Graduates of Wilberforce University.**

- 1870. Theo.—J. F. Jenifer, D. D.; A. M. E. pastorate in Boston, Mass.
- 1870. Theo.—T. H. Jackson, D. D.; A. M. E. pastorate in Toledo, Ohio.
- 1870. Theo.—I. H. Welch, B. D.; A. M. E. pastorate in Pensacola, Fla.; also in United States Custom House.
- 1871. J. P. Shorter, A. M.; Prof. of Mathematics in his Alma Mater, Wilberforce University.
- 1872. Theo.—B. F. Lee, D. D.; President of Wilberforce, and Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and Systematic Theology.
- 1872. Theo.—C. E. Herbert, B. D.; A. M. E. pastorate at present in Baltimore conference.
- 1872. Theo.—J. W. Beckett, B. D.; A. M. E. pastorate, Union Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1873. Mrs. L. P. Stewart *nee* Harris, B. S.; wife of Rev. T. McCants Stewart, of Sullivan Street church, New York City.
- 1873. S. T. Mitchell, A. M., Principal of the schools in Springfield, Ohio.
- 1873. A. D. Delany, A. B.; teaching in Bellefonte, Pa.
- 1873. Miss Hattie Q. Brown, B. S.; Elocutionist, traveling with Stewart Concert Company.
- 1873. Mrs. M. E. Lee *nee* Ashe, B. S.; wife of President Lee, of Wilberforce University.
- 1873. Mrs. M. J. Yeiser *nee* Davis, A. B.; wife of Rev. J. G. Yeiser, class '76, pastor of A. M. E. church, Beauford, S. C.
- 1873. Mrs. Julia A. Knight, A. B.; widow of Rev. H. A. Knight, class 1875.
- 1874. S. R. Bailey, A. B.; principal of schools in Lebanon, Ohio.
- 1874. Miss Virgiana Copeland, teaching in Columbus, Ohio.
- 1874. Mrs. Elmira Napier *nee* Copeland, teaching in St. Louis, Mo.



1874. Miss E. J. Green, principal of young ladies department in her Alma Mater.
- 1874 and '75. Miss Carrie Jenkins, B. S.; teaching in Yellow Springs, Ohio
1874. Mrs. M. E. Lewis *nee* Crable, living in Brownsville, Pa.
1875. Theo.—Jno. Coleman, B. D., pastor of A. M. E. church, Xenia, O.
1875. Mrs. Zelia R Paige *nee* Ball, teaching in Lincoln Institute, Jefferson, Mo.
1876. A. J. Bowles, A. B.; teaching in Bowling Green, Ky.
1876. Mrs. Bessie Whitfield *nee* Baker, widow of Rev. G. C. Whitfield, class '76, teaching in Ironton, Ohio.
1877. Theo.—Horace Talbert, A. B.; at present connected with New Jersey conference.
1877. J. G. Brown, B. S.; principal of schools in Troy, Ohio.
1878. F. S. Delany, A. B.; principal of schools in Madison, Ind.
1878. Mrs. Sadie E Hamilton *nee* Black, living in Allegheny City, Pa.
1878. Mrs. M. E. Perry *nee* Bluford, teaching in Richmond, Ind.
1878. Miss G. A. White, teaching in St. Louis, Mo.
1879. Theo.—W. H. Yeocum, B. D.; A. M. E. pastorate, Providence, R. I.
1879. W. H. S. Seals, teaching in St. Louis, Mo.
1879. Miss E. M. Asbury, B. S.; now living in Xenia, Ohio.
1879. Mrs. S. B. Hammond *nee* Owens, wife of Rev. Jno. T. Hammond, Frankfort, Ohio.
1880. Theo.—B. F. Combash, B. D.; pastor of Zion Mission church, Philadelphia, Pa.
1880. Theo.—W. J. Johnson, B. D.; pastor of A. M. E. church, Wilmington, Ohio.
1880. M. R. Wilson, B. D.; pastor of A. M. E. church, Circleville, Ohio.
1880. M. H. Vaughn, B. S.; teacher in public schools in Springfield, Ohio
1881. E. A. Clark, A. B.; teaching in Evansville, Ind.
1881. G. S. Lewis, A. B.; teaching in Princeton, Ind.
1881. Mrs. A. E. Dugged, teaching in Marshall, Mich.
1881. Miss A. H. Jones, alto singer in Stewart Concert Company.
1881. J. N. C. Dodson B. S.; teaching in Olathe, Kansas
1881. W. W. Jones, B. S.; teaching in South Charleston, Ohio.
1881. D. M. Ashby, A. B.; traveling agent for Stewart Concert Company

1882 Mattie E. Freeman, Washington, D. C.  
 1882. J. R. Gibson, Selma, Ohio  
 1882. James M. Gillnen, B. D.; Columbus, Ohio.  
 1882. Felix H. Mabson, Camp Chase, Ohio.

# THE NUMBER WE ARE INSTRUCTING OUT OF THE COLLEGE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	Occupation.	No. of Scholars Average.	Average Congregation.
* J. G. Brown .....	Troy, O.	Teacher	50	
J. T. Hammond .....	Frankford, O.	Pastor		200
* Mrs. S. B. Hammond <i>nee</i> Owens	Danville, Mo.	Teacher	50	
* M. R. Wilson .....	Circleville, O.	Pastor		400
* F. S. Delany .....	Madison, Ind.	Teacher	110	
C. A. Napper .....	Greenfield, O.	Teacher	57	
Miss W. R. Johnson .....	Xenia, O.	Teacher	47	
Henry Shirley .....	Glasgow, Ky.	Teacher	50	
* G. S. Lewis .....	Princeton, Ind.	Teacher	87	
* S. R. Baily .....	Lebanon, O.	Teacher	33	
Lora L. Lawson .....	Lebanon, O.	Teacher	45	
* T. H. Jackson .....	Toledo, O.	Pastor		170
* W. W. Jones .....	S. Charleston, O.	Teacher	30	
C. L. Maxwell .....	Xenia, O.	† Law'er		
* W. J. Johnson ...	Wilmington, O.	Pastor		125
J. F. Hamilton .....	Bellaire, O.	Teacher	60	
C. C. Felts .....	Chester, Pa.	Pastor		186
* M. H. Vaughn .....	Springfield, O.	Teacher	46	
G. D. Rucker .....	Huntingdon, Tenn	Teacher	123	
* J. N. Dodson .....	Olathe, Kan.	Teacher	28	
J. E. Harris .....	Cadiz, O.	Teacher	32	
J. M. Gilmere .....	Cedarville, O.	Pastor		105
Wm. Fields .....	Selma, O.	Farmer		
* E. A. Clarke .....	Evansville, Ind.	Teacher	17	
J. M. Ross .....	Cleveland, O.	Pastor		450
G. W. Prioleau .....	Selma, O.	Pastor		125
R. H. Cain .....	Eighth District.	Bishop		
* Mrs. B. B. Whitfield .....	Ironton, O.	Teacher	70	
* A. D. Delany .....	Alleghany, Pa.	Teacher	25	
G. W. Bickley .....	Greene county, O.	Teacher	25	
G. L. Hines .....	Greene county, O.	Teacher	23	
* Rev. John Coleman .....	Xenia, O.	Pastor		250
* Rev. J. G. Yeiser .....	Beaufort, S. C.	Pastor		350
* Mrs. M. E. Perry .....	Richmond, Ind.	Teacher	35	
TOTAL .....			983	2361
GRAND TOTAL .....			3344	

\* Graduate. † City Clerk.

## PAUL QUINN COLLEGE, WACO, TEXAS.

BISHOP R. H. CAINE, D. D., President.

This institution, organized by the Texas Conference seven years ago, under the guidance of Rt. Rev. John M. Brown, at the conference held in Austin, has been kept before the public constantly by the delineation of W. R. Carson, H. Welhite, Wm. Leake, and the men composing the three Texas Conferences, with the noble efforts of the people of the churches, until at last the day has dawned, and under the direction of the present management, the first building has been completed and is now ready for the reception of students, with the exception of furniture, which the trustees are now preparing to put into it. Within the last year important changes have been made in the property relations, and twenty acres of land have been secured on the east side of the Brazos river, on the boundary of the city limits, on a high elevation, sand-marl land, making it one of the most desirable locations in the city for college purposes.

The first of a series of buildings, now erected, is two stores, divided on the first floor into three apartments, with glass partitions, to slide up and down, so that the whole school can be under the eye of the professors at one glance, yet keeping all three classes separate. The second story is divided into three parts, the centre being a chapel, and on each side rooms for students. These are also divided from the chapel with glass slides, giving eight rooms for beds, with a large hall with hooks for hats and cloaks for the children. The building is brick with a tower on the centre for a bell, hipped roof and tinned, making an imposing appearance from every point of observation.

R. H. Caine, President, 1116 Jackson street, Dallas.

W. R. Carson, Secretary, 1326 Jackson street, Dallas.

H. Wilhite, Treasurer, Houston.

H. Grant, San Antonio, Wm. Leake, Chapel Hill, J. W. Armstrong, Galveston, Trustees.

## THE CITIZENS OF WACO

Are among the most progressive and enterprising in the state. They are liberal minded, and unbiased by the prejudices which is the bane of some of our more southern cities, in fact, this is more like a thrifty

New England city; no prejudices against northern people and northern enterprise, but on the contrary, they hail with pleasure and encouragement the advent of the new-comers who desire to build up their city and state. The municipal authorities with Mayor Sturgis and the city council, are gentlemen who are alive to the interests of the city and community, fostering every enterprise and encouraging all classes to make Waco the Chicago of Texas. The business men of Waco are not a whit behind any merchants in the state; goods are furnished at as low rates here as any city in the state, and of as good a quality. Shipments of merchandise to all points are made with dispatch and promptness. The rapid growth of this city is the best guarantee of its future; hundreds of new buildings are going up, and property is enhancing daily in value; lands on the east side have advanced one hundred per cent. within the last year, and are still becoming more valuable; lands near the college grounds have doubled in value since the purchase of the grounds for college purposes. The colored citizens are taking hold and laying new foundations for industries and acquiring of lands as never before, and the near future presages a brighter day for them and the country.

The newspaper press are very liberal and keep pace with the demands of the times, abreast with the age and the interests of the citizens of all classes—it is a power to mold the destiny of this great, prosperous state.

**An Appeal to the Christian Public in Behalf of Education and of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas.**

The trustees and corporators of Paul Quinn College, of the African M. E. Church, and the three Annual Conferences of Texas, do hereby earnestly appeal to the generosity and kindly feelings of all classes of citizens for aid in completing the erection of buildings and furnishing our college which we have established in the city of Waco. This institution was projected by us in 1874, by the Texas Conference sitting in Austin; since then, every year has been employed in advancing its success. Our ministry and the people have not ceased to struggle against poverty and great disadvantage, but they have continued steadily every year to add to their efforts. They purchased ground in Waco, for which they paid \$2 700, and for four years they were seemingly doomed to disappointment, and came near losing all, because they were not able to meet notes promptly. Mr. Seeley, a prominent banker in Waco, came to their rescue, and they succeeded in raising the amount. Two more years passed and still they could

not build. One year ago they made a change by selling their land and purchasing twenty acres on the east side of the Brazos river—high and pleasant—and on this they have just completed one of the series of brick buildings which is to compose the group. This present building is so arranged as to accommodate one hundred and fifty sittings on the first floor, with glass partitions sliding up and down, throwing all into one view, but making three different grades in the sittings. The second story is arranged with four rooms on each side of the centre chapel, which is designed for public uses and recitations of the higher branches. This chapel is to be seated with chairs for divine services and lectures.

The building is 48x59, a cross parallelogram in form, with belfry and dome thirty feet in height. This is the first building of the series. The other two buildings will be erected as soon as means are secured for the same. The centre or main building will be 50x100 feet, four-story, built on the French mansard roofing style, with all modern appliances, and the culinary department in the basement of the same. This building will contain rooms for students and the various officers of the institution, with sittings for girls especially.

The third building will be the same as the one just completed and will be devoted to the scientific and agricultural training of the students, and the industrial department where the various trades can be learned by those who desire to obtain such training.

We submit a part of the report for this year's work done, and our present obligations which we are struggling to meet; and as the apology for calling on a generous public to aid us in the cause of education and the elevation of our race. Our receipts this year have been :

By sale of ground, collections and donations from churches, during the months of April, May, June, and July . . .	\$2,674 35
Collections by W. R. Carson, agent, from September to November 7, 1881 . . . . .	463 55
Collections by H. Wilhite, agent . . . . .	379 10
Total collections . . . . .	\$3,514 00
Expenses during this period . . . . .	3,150 00
Balance . . . . .	\$ 364 00

We need about \$5,000 to meet the demands of the present year, and to put our college in successful operation and continue its success.

Our intentions are to open the first Monday in April, with three



able and experienced teachers. We have to purchase furniture and seats, and the boarding department is to be furnished by that time.

We issue two classes of scholarship; one for four years for fifty dollars, which entitles the holder to four years tuition in all branches. The second-class certificate is for one year for fifteen dollars, entitling the holder to full course of year, in which they may study in college, in any branches taught. These we place upon the market for the benefit of the college, and ask the friends of education to assist us by the purchase of the same. They can be had of the agents or by application to the president and secretary.

Terms.—For boarding and lodging in the college department, \$10 per month; this includes the tuition. We furnish bedstead, mattress, pillow, table, wash-bowl, and looking-glass for each room. Students must furnish their sheets, pillow slips, blankets, towels, and toilet furniture. Washing will be made as reasonable as possible and will be charged to student's account. Students holding yearly certificates will be charged \$8 per month board. Tuition to all students boarding outside of the institution will be \$2 per month. Every effort will be put forth to make this a first-class college. Music lessons charged extra.

The following persons are agents and collectors for the college, and we hope they will receive the cordial co-operation of all to whom they may apply for aid in this cause: H. Wilhite, Wm. Leake, A. Grant, J. H. Armstrong, W. R. Carson, and Bishop R. H. Caine, general agent.

All college business communications should be addressed to Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, or to R. H. Caine, president, W. R. Carson, secretary.

Railroads.—The Texas Central road comes from Bremond direct. The Missouri Pacific comes from Denison. The Texas & Pacific from Paris, Bonham, Sherman, Texarkana, Jefferson, Marshall, Longview, Terrill, Mineola, and Shreveport to convey passengers to Waco. The St. Louis Narrow Gauge from Texarkana, Tyler, and Corsicana to Waco, so that it is a railroad center.

THE PAUL QUINN MESSENGER WAS ISSUED FEB. 25, 1882.

The three conferences propose issuing in connection with Paul Quinn College a paper to be known as the Paul Quinn Messenger, which shall keep before the public the educational interests of the institution, and the cause of Christian labors, the moral and social advancement of the whole people. The times and demands of this



section of the country are such that nothing but a new departure, in the intellectual field, will meet the grasping and rapidly moving sentiment of the people. They demand a mouth-piece in their midst, a trumpet which shall sound the bugle blasts, which shall arouse the slumbering energies of this aspiring people, and call them to the ramparts of Christian defense, marshaling our young men under the thrilling music of advanced thought, keeping pace with the tramp of centuries, and the triumphant march of civilized humanity—we come, we come, make way.

This institution is worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Texas. We hope that it will more than meet the expectations of its friends, and the wants of the race. Every member of the A. M. E. Church in Texas should feel a pride in it and give it an active support.

[Papu Institute of Cokesbury, S. C.—We have failed to get a report from the principal, but we hope to give an account in the Budget of 1883.]

[The Palarka School, of Palarka, Florida.—We have no report from it, but will give a full account in Budget of 1883.]

[We invite the teachers and principals of all the schools connected with our church or the colored race to send me a report of their work and we will gladly print it.]

### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE COLORED RACE, FOR 1879.

STATES.	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		NORMAL SCHOOLS.			INSTITUTIONS FOR SECONDARY INSTRU'N.		
	School Pop- ulation.	Enrollment.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Alabama . . . . .	162,551	67,365	6	28	1,096	6	25	1,292
Arkansas . . . . .	62,348	13,986	1	4	72	1	...	...
Delaware . . . . .	3,800	2,842	...	...	...	1	5	140
Florida . . . . .	42,001	18,795	...	...	...	7	25	1,319
Georgia . . . . .	197,125	79,435	2	...	301	...	...	...
I Kentucky . . . . .	62,973	19,107	1	...	...	...	...	200
Mississippi . . . . .	133,276	34,476	3	2	126	3	3	50
North Carolina . . . . .	63,591	27,457	2	9	265	1	...	45
South Carolina . . . . .	205,936	111,796	2	10	142	2	4	...
Tennessee . . . . .	39,018	20,790	1	6	139	...	...	527
Virginia . . . . .	154,841	85,215	5	17	542	6	17	64
West Virginia . . . . .	...	...	1	...	300	1	4	...
District of Columbia . . . . .	...	...	4	14	929	6	24	1,026
Alabama . . . . .	144,315	64,095	7	42	1,378	2	2	76
Arkansas . . . . .	126,288	55,829	2	6	207	2	3	123
Delaware . . . . .	47,842	35,896	2	36	560	3	8	405
Florida . . . . .	202,852	35,768	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia . . . . .	7,279	3,775	...	...	...	...	...	...
I Kentucky . . . . .	12,374	9,045	3	7	114	1	...	...
Total . . . . .	1,668,410	685,942	42	181	6,171	42	120	3,297

TABLE Showing the Number of Schools for the Colored Race, and Enrollment in them by Institutions without reference to States.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Schools.	Enroll'm't
Public Schools . . . . .	14,341	685,942
Normal Schools . . . . .	42	6,171
Institutions for Secondary Instruction . . . . .	42	5,297
Universities and Colleges . . . . .	16	1,933
Schools of Theology . . . . .	22	762
Schools of Law . . . . .	3	42
Schools of Medicine . . . . .	4	99
Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind . . . . .	2	120
Total . . . . .	14,472	700,866

$\alpha$ —To these should be added 417 schools, having an enrollment of 20,487 in reporting free States, making total number of Colored Public Schools 14,758, and total enrollment in them, 706,429. This makes the total number of schools, as far as reported, 14,889, and total number of the colored race under instruction in them, 720,853. The colored public schools of those states in which no separate reports are made, however, are not included.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

Table showing comparative population and enrollment of the white and colored races in the public schools of the recent slave states, with total annual expenditure for the same in 1879:

STATES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total Expenditure for both races.
	School Popu- lation.	Enrollm't.	Per centage of School Popu- lation.	School Popu- lation.	Enrollment.	Per centage of School Popu- lation.	
Alabama . . . . .	214,098	106,950	50	162,551	67,635	42	\$ 377,038
Arkansas . . . . .	6174,253	639,063	22	662,348	613,986	22	205,449
Delaware . . . . .	31,849	23,830	75	3,800	2,842	75	223,638
Florida . . . . .	40,606	618,169	45	42,001	618,795	45	134,880
Georgia . . . . .	236,319	147,192	62	197,125	79,435	40	465,748
Kentucky . . . . .	476,870	208,500	48	662,973	19,107	30	130,000
Louisiana . . . . .	441,130	14,052	31	133,276	34,476	26	529,065
Maryland . . . . .	213,669	138,029	65	63,591	20,790	33	1,561,558
Mississippi . . . . .	156,134	105,957	68	205,936	111,796	54	641,548
Missouri . . . . .	663,135	428,992	65	39,018	27,457	70	3,069,451
North Carolina . . . . .	271,348	153,534	57	154,841	85,215	55	237,541
South Carolina . . . . .	83,813	58,368	70	144,315	61,095	44	319,320
Tennessee . . . . .	388,355	208,858	54	126,288	55,829	44	710,652
Texas . . . . .	6160,482	111,048	69	647,842	35,896	75	837,913
Virginia . . . . .	280,849	72,306	26	202,852	35,768	18	570,389
West Virginia . . . . .	198,844	132,751	67	7,279	3,775	52	709,071
District of Columbia . . . . .	26,426	16,085	61	12,374	9,045	73	368,348
Total . . . . .	3,758,480	2,013,684	. . .	1,668,410	685,942	. . .	12,181,602

The question of preparing teachers for the colored Schools is one of extreme interest.

Forty-two Normal Schools and Departments were engaged in this work during the year, having 81 instructors and 6,171 students. The funds for their support were derived chiefly from the Peabody education fund, with contributions from the religious denomination. Twelve only received State aid in a sum amounting in all to \$49,820, or about two-thirds the amount appropriated by Massachusetts to her six Normal Schools, and but a trifle over half the city appropriation for the Normal College, New York. The statistics of institutions for secondary instruction, of Colleges and Universities, and of Schools of Theology show a similar dependence upon benevolent societies. These facts indicate that the imperative demand for more adequate public provision for the education of this portion of our people. An examination of Table I, Part 2, shows how small is the amount of school funds in other States.

The friends of education all demand that the amount should be increased, and favor the recommendation which I have repeatedly made, that there should be some measure of national aid devised for this purpose.

The 14,347 public schools reported in the table are entirely too few for the work to be accomplished, and when the limited duration of the school year is considered (See Table I, Part 2), and the great difficulty of securing competent teachers, we are forced to admit that, notwithstanding the philanthropic efforts that have been put forth and the funds contributed, much greater progress is demanded by the interest of those communities.

By reference to the table it will be seen that the colored school population in sixteen States and the District of Columbia is 30 per cent. of the entire school population; in Florida, Mississippi, and South Carolina it is in excess of the white school population. The ratio of enrollment to school population is 42 per cent., leaving about 58 per cent of the colored children to swell the ranks of illiterates in the South.

The chief causes of this deplorable condition are such as affects in the main both races alike. They are (1) the low state of school funds, which are altogether too small to maintain schools enough for the accommodation of the scattered inhabitants in the great agricultural districts; (2) the natural obstacles to the introduction of schools in communities which have developed without any provision for them, and are destitute of the appliance and experience necessary to their conduct. Certain influences operate exclusively against school provisions for the colored people. These are diminishing, however, and having less effect alike upon the legislation and administration of school affairs.

It is evident that the industrial and educational renovation for which these Southern States are suffering and for which the friends of progress there are laboring, can only be assured through the effective efforts of the resident citizen. Aid may be extended, but the animating spirit must come from within, and each locality must do its own work. On this point the lesson of the exodus, the most remarkable event of the year in the history of the colored people, is unmistakable.

#### SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The latest statistics show 41,678,000 school children in the world, so far as the census takers were enabled to ascertain. These have about 1,000,000 teach-

ers. First in proportion to population comes the United States, with 9,373,195 pupils and 271,144 teachers. Both here and in France the school children form one-fifth of the population. Prussia with 4,007,776 pupils and 57,936 teachers takes the third place. Next comes England and Wales, where, as in Prussia, school children are one-sixth of the population. Austria then files into line. In Japan there are 2,162,962 school children, but the population is not known.

*a* In Delaware and Kentucky the school tax collected from colored citizens is the only State appropriation for the support of colored schools; in Maryland there is a biennial appropriation by the legislature; in the District of Columbia one-third of the school moneys is set apart for colored public schools; and in the other States mentioned above the school moneys are divided in proportion to the school population without regard to race.

*b* Estimated by the Bureau.

*c* In 1878.

*d* For whites the school age is 6—10; for colored, 6—16.

*e* In 1877.

*f* Census of 1870.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1890.

DENOMINATION.	No. of Semi- naries.	No. of Profes- sors.	No. of Stu- dents.	DENOMINATION.	No. of Semi- naries.	No. of Profes- sors.	No. of Stu- dents.
Roman Catholic . . . . .	21	124	1,146	United Presbyterian.	2	7	69
Baptist . . . . .	21	88	956	Methodist Episcopal			
Presbyterian . . . . .	16	78	675	(South) . . . . .	2	7	63
Lutheran . . . . .	16	51	494	Free-Will Baptist . .	2	7	46
Protestant Episcopal . .	15	65	278	New Church . . . . .	2	4	4
Methodist Episcopal . . .	13	52	553	African Methodist			
Congregational . . . . .	11	69	361	Episcopal . . . . .	1	7	*165
Christian . . . . .	5	9	131	Unitarian . . . . .	1	6	12
Unsectarian . . . . .	3	19	133	Reformed (Dutch) . .	1	5	35
Cumberland Presby-				Moravian . . . . .	1	3	28
terian . . . . .	3	10	122	United Brethren . .	1	3	17
Reformed . . . . .	3	8	52				
Universalist . . . . .	2	11	49	Total . . . . .	142	633	5,242

\*Editor.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

From the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1880.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	School Age.	School Population.	Number from Six to Sixteen Years.	Number Enrolled in Public Schools.	Average Daily Attendance.	Average School Days in the year.
1 Alabama . . . . .	7-21	388,003		179,490	117,978	80
2 Arkansas . . . . .	6-21	247,547		70,972		
3 California . . . . .	5-17	215,978		158,765	100,966	146.6
4 Colorado . . . . .	6-21	35,566	26,969	22,119	12,618	c89
5 Connecticut . . . . .	4-16	140,235	a116,860	119,694	b78,421	179.02
6 Delaware . . . . .	6-21	35,459		27,823		1158
7 Florida . . . . .	4-24	88,677		39,315	27,046	
8 Georgia . . . . .	6-18	c133,444		236,533	145,190	
9 Illinois . . . . .	6-21	1,010,851		704,041	431,638	150
10 Indiana . . . . .	6-21	703,558		511,283	321,659	136
11 Iowa . . . . .	5-21	586,556	a375,356	426,057	259,836	148
12 Kansas . . . . .	5-21	340,647	254,953	231,434	137,697	107
13 Kentucky . . . . .	d6-20	545,161		265,581	a193,784	102
14 Louisiana . . . . .	6-18	273,845		68,440	45,626	118
15 Maine . . . . .	4-21	214,656		149,827	103,113	120
16 Maryland . . . . .	5-20	c276,120		162,431	85,778	m176
17 Massachusetts . . . . .	5-15	307,321		306,777	233,127	177
18 Michigan . . . . .	5-20	506,221		362,556	a213,898	141
19 Minnesota . . . . .	5-21	f271,428		180,248	a117,161	94
20 Mississippi . . . . .	5-21	426,689		236,704	156,761	77.5
21 Missouri . . . . .	6-20	723,484		476,376	a219,232	c100
22 Nebraska . . . . .	5-21	142,348		92,549	a60,156	109
23 Nevada . . . . .	6-18	10,592		9,045	5,401	142.8
24 New Hampshire . . . . .	5-21	a71,132		64,341	48,966	105.3
25 New Jersey . . . . .	5-18	330,685	281,283	204,961	115,194	192
26 New York . . . . .	5-21	1,641,173		1,081,593	573,089	179
27 North Carolina . . . . .	6-21	459,324		225,606	147,802	54
28 Ohio . . . . .	6-21	c1,043,320	c770,070	747,138	476,279	150
29 Oregon . . . . .	4-20	59,615		37,533	27,435	89.6
30 Pennsylvania . . . . .	6-21	g1,200,000		937,310	601,627	147
31 Rhode Island . . . . .	5-15	52,273		44,780	29,065	184
32 South Carolina . . . . .	6-16	h228,128	h228,128	134,072		77
33 Tennessee . . . . .	6-21	514,628		290,141	191,461	66
34 Texas . . . . .	8-14	230,527		186,786		m73.
35 Vermont . . . . .	5-20	f92,831		75,238	48,666	125
36 Virginia . . . . .	5-21	555,807	383,979	220,736	128,404	113
37 West Virginia . . . . .	6-21	210,113	160,392	142,850	91,704	99
38 Wisconsin . . . . .	4-20	483,229		290,258	197,516	162.5
Total . . . . .		15,127,405	2,597,990	9,680,403	5,744,188	
1 Arizona . . . . .	6-21	7,148		4,212	2,847	109
2 Dakota . . . . .	5-21	12,030		8,042	3,170	8
3 Dist. Columbia . . . . .	6-17	43,568	40,654	26,439	20,637	193
4 Idaho . . . . .	5-21			6,758		
5 Indian . . . . .		j11,444		k6,098	k3,944	
6 Montana . . . . .	4-21	7,070		3,970	2,506	96
7 New Mexico . . . . .	17-18	e29,312		i6,151		i132
8 Utah . . . . .	6-18	40,672		24,326	17,178	128
9 Washington . . . . .	c5-21	c24,223		c14,032	c9,585	c87.5
10 Wyoming . . . . .	c7-21			c2,000	c1,287	
Total . . . . .		175,457	40,654	101,119	61,154	
Grand Total . . . . .		15,302,862	2,638,644	9,781,521	5,805,342	

a. Estimated. b. For the winter. c. In 1879. d. For whites; for colored, 6-16.  
e. Census of 1870. f. In 1878. g. In 1873. h. In 1877. i. In 1875.  
j. In the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Nations. k. In the five civilized tribes.  
l. For white school only. m. In the counties.



## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1880.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1880.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	No. of Colleges.	PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT		COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT		Income from Productive Funds.	Receipts last year from Tuition.	Volumes in College Libraries	Value of Grounds, buildings and Apparatus.
		No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.				
Alabama . . . . .	4	2	32	51	417	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,000	7,200	\$ 370,000
Arkansas . . . . .	4	9	528	32	291	1,000	10,300	2,360	114,000
California . . . . .	13	21	1,205	145	800	106,216	68,814	45,950	1,367,400
Colorado . . . . .	3	4	239	25	57	20,518	471	9,200	190,000
Connecticut . . . . .	3	...	...	73	951	126,973	102,912	47,651	472,884
Delaware . . . . .	1	...	...	5	59	4,980	540	6,500	75,000
Georgia . . . . .	7	10	224	45	469	35,263	12,100	31,100	966,000
Illinois . . . . .	28	80	2,692	202	2,081	124,896	107,719	115,372	2,303,600
Indiana . . . . .	14	32	1,376	105	1,169	64,970	29,488	56,207	1,020,000
Iowa . . . . .	19	43	1,765	156	1,296	47,300	43,758	52,672	1,173,908
Kansas . . . . .	8	13	772	59	323	11,800	6,450	22,175	540,000
Kentucky . . . . .	15	22	692	117	1,224	32,661	55,466	39,597	773,000
Louisiana . . . . .	8	30	585	38	92	15,155	15,327	50,800	418,000
Maine . . . . .	3	4	70	40	431	35,700	19,251	41,771	805,000
Maryland . . . . .	9	17	290	109	1,146	181,734	13,572	42,650	520,500
Massachusetts . . . . .	7	3	110	156	1,899	125,958	150,333	272,528	1,150,000
Michigan . . . . .	9	22	1,121	116	1,111	78,420	81,760	56,731	1,353,442
Minnesota . . . . .	6	1	471	62	351	35,834	7,265	17,441	327,650
Mississippi . . . . .	4	9	683	26	284	39,443	7,100	10,700	625,000
Missouri . . . . .	14	23	694	178	1,735	66,110	73,765	101,605	1,125,220
Nebraska . . . . .	4	13	548	24	117	2,250	1,800	3,900	188,000
Nevada . . . . .	1	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
New Hampshire . . . . .	1	...	...	15	247	25,000	16,000	54,000	125,000
New Jersey . . . . .	4	...	...	71	688	88,625	21,136	60,500	1,150,000
New York . . . . .	29	85	3,113	439	3,512	710,164	474,229	237,224	7,266,773
North Carolina . . . . .	8	10	328	70	894	10,000	27,500	29,542	539,000
Ohio . . . . .	35	85	3,073	263	2,621	232,435	120,948	312,572	3,091,421
Oregon . . . . .	8	18	554	37	502	21,500	15,750	9,520	255,000
Pennsylvania . . . . .	27	54	1,960	300	2,454	199,368	179,932	145,266	5,135,626
Rhode Island . . . . .	1	...	...	17	247	36,128	30,869	53,000	...
South Carolina . . . . .	8	8	408	40	256	25,600	5,820	18,950	250,000
Tennessee . . . . .	20	32	1,367	146	1,920	89,550	46,810	46,963	1,451,500
Texas . . . . .	9	15	617	52	865	1,990	30,630	13,287	295,000
Vermont . . . . .	2	...	...	18	102	16,368	4,990	31,552	340,000
Virginia . . . . .	8	3	38	65	793	21,518	16,279	89,201	1,465,000
West Virginia . . . . .	4	5	133	19	200	8,469	5,912	5,550	307,000
Wisconsin . . . . .	8	6	723	95	678	52,532	62,676	48,250	798,500
Dist of Columbia . . . . .	5	6	340	41	154	2,200	1,186	47,311	1,150,000
Utah . . . . .	1	3	159	3	...	...	3,000	2,965	...
Washington Ter . . . . .	2	5	86	8	117	500	2,500	1,800	100,000
Total . . . . .	364	694	27,041	3,466	32,553	3,014,048	1,881,360	2,342,766	39,623,424

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES--1870-1880.

The following is a statement of the aggregate number of this class of institutions, with instructors and students, as reported to the Bureau of Education each year from 1870 to 1880, inclusive:

	1870.	1871.	1872	1873	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Institutions . . . . .	266	290	298	323	343	355	356	351	358	364	364
Instructors . . . . .	2,823	2,962	3,040	3,106	3,783	3,999	3,920	3,998	3,885	4,241	4,160
Students . . . . .	19,163	49,827	45,617	52,052	56,692	58,891	56,481	57,334	57,987	60,072	59,594



## ILLITERACY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES; DISTINGUISHED INTO WHITE AND COLORED, NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN.

[ Compiled from the Census of the United States for 1870.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL POPULA- TION, 1870.	CANNOT WRITE.					CANNOT READ.
		White.	Colored.	Native	Foreign Born.	Total.	Total.
		10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.	10 years and up- ward.
1 Alabama . . . . .	996,992	92,049	290,898	382,142	870	383,012	549,771
2 Arkansas . . . . .	484,471	64,095	68,533	133,043	296	133,339	114,790
3 California . . . . .	560,247	26,158	586	9,520	22,196	31,716	24,877
4 Connecticut . . . . .	537,454	27,912	1,675	5,678	23,938	26,616	19,680
5 Delaware . . . . .	125,015	11,280	11,829	20,631	2,469	23,100	19,356
6 Florida . . . . .	187,718	18,904	52,894	71,235	568	71,803	66,238
7 Georgia . . . . .	1,184,109	124,939	333,637	467,503	1,090	468,593	418,553
8 Illinois . . . . .	2,539,891	123,624	9,950	90,599	42,989	133,584	86,368
9 Indiana . . . . .	1,680,637	120,761	8,258	113,185	13,939	127,124	76,634
10 Iowa . . . . .	1,191,792	44,145	1,524	24,979	20,692	45,671	24,115
11 Kansas . . . . .	364,399	16,978	7,213	20,449	4,101	24,550	16,369
12 Kentucky . . . . .	1,321,011	201,077	131,650	324,925	7,231	332,176	249,567
13 Louisiana . . . . .	726,915	50,749	224,993	268,773	7,385	276,158	257,184
14 Maine . . . . .	626,915	18,754	171	7,986	11,006	19,052	13,486
15 Maryland . . . . .	780,894	46,792	88,703	126,907	8,592	135,499	114,100
16 Massachusetts . . . . .	1,457,351	95,576	2,148	7,912	89,830	97,742	74,935
17 Michigan . . . . .	1,184,049	48,649	2,655	22,547	30,580	53,127	34,613
18 Minnesota . . . . .	439,706	23,941	102	5,558	18,555	24,413	12,747
19 Mississippi . . . . .	827,922	48,028	264,908	312,483	827	313,310	201,718
20 Missouri . . . . .	1,721,295	161,763	70,622	206,827	15,584	222,411	146,771
21 Nebraska . . . . .	122,993	4,630	205	3,552	1,309	4,861	2,365
22 Nevada . . . . .	42,418	653	21	98	774	872	727
23 New Hampshire . . . . .	318,300	10,131	95	1,992	7,934	9,926	7,618
24 New Jersey . . . . .	906,096	46,386	8,297	29,726	24,961	54,687	37,057
25 New York . . . . .	4,382,759	228,424	10,730	70,702	168,569	239,271	163,501
26 North Carolina . . . . .	1,071,361	166,397	230,606	387,573	117	397,690	339,789
27 Ohio . . . . .	2,665,260	142,383	20,766	134,102	39,070	173,172	92,720
28 Oregon . . . . .	90,924	2,411	96	3,003	1,424	4,427	2,609
29 Pennsylvania . . . . .	3,521,791	206,458	15,893	126,803	95,553	222,356	131,728
30 Rhode Island . . . . .	127,353	20,031	870	17,477	21,921	21,921	15,416
31 South Carolina . . . . .	905,606	55,167	235,164	289,725	653	290,379	265,892
32 Tennessee . . . . .	1,258,520	178,727	185,952	362,955	1,742	364,697	290,549
33 Texas . . . . .	818,579	70,895	150,617	203,334	18,369	221,703	189,423
34 Vermont . . . . .	330,551	17,584	116	3,902	13,804	17,706	15,185
35 Virginia . . . . .	1,225,163	123,538	322,236	444,623	1,270	445,893	390,913
36 West Virginia . . . . .	442,014	71,493	9,997	78,389	3,101	81,490	8,802
37 Wisconsin . . . . .	1,054,670	54,845	460	14,113	41,328	55,441	35,031
The States . . . . .	38,113,641	776,158	2,765,370	4,791,935	760,553	5,552,488	4,438,206
1 Arizona . . . . .	9,658	2,729	1	262	2,491	2,753	2,690
2 Colorado . . . . .	39,864	6,564	146	6,568	255	6,823	6,297
3 Dakota . . . . .	14,181	914	31	758	805	1,563	1,249
4 District of Columbia . . . . .	131,700	4,876	23,843	26,501	2,218	28,719	22,845
5 Idaho . . . . .	14,999	486	16	138	3,250	3,388	3,293
6 Montana . . . . .	20,595	643	68	394	524	918	667
7 New Mexico . . . . .	91,874	51,130	109	49,311	2,969	52,220	48,836
8 Utah . . . . .	86,786	7,097	22	3,334	4,029	7,363	2,515
9 Washington . . . . .	23,955	823	34	804	503	1,307	1,018
10 Wyoming . . . . .	9,118	481	49	266	336	602	468
The Territories . . . . .	442,730	75,753	24,349	88,336	17,320	105,656	89,878
Total in U. States . . . . .	38,558,371	2,851,911	2,789,689	4,480,271	777,873	5,658,144	4,528,084

NOTE.—The second column shows the white population of ten years and over who are unable to write, in each State and Territory, and for the whole United States; the sixth column sums up all classes and nativities over ten years who are unable to write; and the last column shows the aggregate of all classes and nativities over ten years who are unable to read.

The returns of the Tenth Census, 1880, relating to education and illiteracy are not tabulated at the time of going to press.

# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Of Elementary, Secondary, and Superior Education in Sixty Principal Countries, as prepared by the United States Bureau of Education, from the most recent official reports and other authentic sources.

NOTE.—Most of the countries in the following list have schools of theology, medicine, colleges for women, &c., from which no reports have been received. Such schools are not considered a part of superior education. Except in the United States and some other English speaking countries where the government exercises no supervision over superior institutions of learning. Information has been received, however, from various technical and polytechnic schools, which is here briefly summarized; Austria has 8 technical high schools, with 5,600 students; at Carlsruhe, in Baden, there is a polytechnic school, with 1,200 students; at Munich, in Bavaria, there is 1 school, with 900 students; at Copenhagen, Denmark, 1 school, with 800 students; at Helsingfors, Finland 1 school, with 100 students; at Athens, technical schools, with 1,500 students; at Darmstadt, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 1 school, with 500 students; Hungary has 2 schools, with 900 students; Italy has 9 higher technical schools, with about 6,000 students; Russia has ten higher technical schools, with 314 students; Oporto, Portugal, 1 school, with 150 students; Prussia has 10 higher technical schools, with about 5,000 students; at Dresden, Saxony, there is 1 polytechnic school, with 600 students; Sweden has 3 higher technical schools, with 550 students; at Zurich, Switzerland, the Federal Polytechnic School has 627 students; at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, the polytechnic school has 1,200 students.

COUNTRIES.	FORM OF GOVERNMENT.	POPULATION.	SCHOOL AGE.	SCHOOL POPULATION.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.			NORMAL SCHOOLS.		SECONDARY SCHOOLS.		UNIVERSITIES.		Government Expenditure for Education.
					No.	Pupils.	Teachers.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Pupils.	No.	Students.	
United States	Republic.	50,155,783	4-21	15,302,802	618,918	9,729,189	280,812	220	25,736	2,164	196,499	1	1	\$1,795,929
Algeria	French Colony.	3,344,749	6-13	73,035	2,953	27,160	1,260	3	100					(f)
Alsace-Lorraine	German Imperial Ter.	1,571,971	6-14	250,000	2,930	21,619	4,800	9	657	96	12,212	1	1	1,500,000
Argentine Republic.	Confederate Republic.	2,121,775	6-14	503,078	1,946	116,241	5,893	10	508	25	1,171	1	1	941,496
Austria.	Constitutional Empire.	21,752,000	6-14	3,122,863	15,166	2,154,669	31,196	67	11,723	229	64,000	7	11,000	6,500,000
Baden.	Const'l Grand Duchy.	1,570,189	6-14	243,567	1,937	245,369	3,603	13	120	43	6,081	2	1,606	488,547
Bavaria.	Const'l Kingdom.	5,271,516	6-14	775,251	7,181	841,304	11,921	32	803	221	12,936	3	3,291	4,000,000
Belgium	Const'l Kingdom.	5,403,006	6-13	742,076	5,729	657,749	11,908	36	2,803	229	18,508	4	4,052	2,467,400
Bombay Presidency	British Colony.	16,283,422			5,343	316,974		9	512	202	19,566	1	654	1,223,527
Brazil	Constitutional Empire.	12,000,000			5,890	187,915		10	600	35	3,000			1,600,000
Bremen	Free City.	156,229	6-14	18,000	52	29,000	400	2	261	25	3,758			280,000
British Burmah	British Colony.	3,154,470			3,124	80,292		3		36	1,247			413,079
British Columbia	British Colony.	60,000	5-16	2,734	51	2,194	58							47,006
British India	British Colony.	186,000,000			912	615,744								6,626,350
Cape of Good Hope.	British Colony.	2,068,447			1,175	65,589		1	180	5	302	1	300	398,240
Chili.	Republic.	720,334			2,940	231,953	3,464	5	253	26	3,000	1	724	460,587
Denmark.	Const'l Kingdom.	1,940,000	6-14	240,500	431	22,464				7	910		1,250	220,000
Ecuador	Republic.	1,300,000			5,562	167,175		34	3,112					
Egypt.	Depend'cy of Turkey.	16,982,000	3-15	2,500,000	17,743	3,859,824	72,907							447,329
England and Wales.	Const'l Monarchy.	25,988,286	7-13	350,000	73,578	28,963	720	3	348	47	7,383	5	694	13,749,315
Finland (Gr. Duchy).	Depend'cy of Russia.	2,028,021	6-13	6,401,087	73,764	4,949,591	119,870	110	5,191	1,135	153,324	1	58,139	638,826
France.	Republic.	36,905,788	6-14	7,500,000	80,000	7,250,000	200,000	180	20,000	1,800	500,000	22	21,176	22,000,000
Germany.	Constitutional Empire.	45,149,172	6-14	240,000	1,465	92,050	1,036	2	199	230	300,000			(f)
Greece.	Const'l Kingdom.	1,679,775	5-12	54,310	2,364	56,900	1,870	2	166	14	12,355	1	426	495,477
Hamburg	Free City.	454,041	6-14		207	6,914				3	250			
Hawaiian Islands.	Const'l Monarchy.	57,985												
Hesse-Darmstadt.	Const'l Grand Duchy	986,944	6-14	142,000	988	138,818	1,697	2	174	21	6,365	1	420	89,020

Hungary.....	Constl Kingdom.....	15,666,000	6-14	2,127,950	15,486	1,539,636	20,717	58	2,651	148	37,410	2	3,090	2,370,000
Ireland.....	Dep. of U. Kingdom.....	5,159,889	6-12	4,527,582	7,652	1,081,995	10,489	59	4,275	187	14,428	21	9,364	2,677,089
Italy.....	Constl Kingdom.....	28,209,630	6-12	4,527,582	43,530	2,057,977	48,530	59	4,275	187	14,428	21	9,364	6,000,000
Jamaica.....	British Colony.....	538,256	6-14	3,251,807	681	56,382	59,825	96	7,949	389	20,222	1	1,759	101,460
Japan.....	Absolute Monarchy.....	32,794,887	6-14	33,000	25,450	162,962	660	2	54	2	3,500	1	168	182,100
Luxembourg (G'd D'y)	Dependency of Holnd	204,000	6-13	33,000	673	30,477	660	2	54	2	3,500	1	168	106,000
Malta.....	British Colony.....	154,198	6-13	600,000	179	9,516	660	2	54	2	3,500	1	168	85,570
Mexico.....	Republic.....	9,343,470	6-13	600,000	8,103	342,900	13,298	5	548	129	15,137	4	2,159	2,500,000
Netherlands.....	Constl Kingdom.....	4,060,580	6-13	600,000	1,368	5,540,965	1,410	5	548	93	6,908	4	2,159	2,500,000
New Brunswick.....	British Colony.....	321,129	5-15	600,000	1,357	65,631	1,410	5	548	93	6,908	4	2,159	2,500,000
New South Wales.....	British Colony.....	740,836	5-15	600,000	1,357	65,631	1,410	5	548	93	6,908	4	2,159	2,500,000
New Zealand.....	British Colony.....	534,008	6-14	302,000	140	8,284	4,030	14	409	18	2,100	1	300	1,050,745
Norway.....	Dep. of Sweden.....	1,813,424	6-14	302,000	4,736	261,622	4,938	14	409	18	2,100	1	300	400,000
Ontario.....	British Possession.....	1,913,460	5-16	392,360	1,877	80,189	1,938	1	136	13	705	1	300	170,593
Portugal.....	Constl Kingdom.....	4,188,410	6-13	615,919	5,077	514,293	6,473	2	256	104	10,574	1	324	2,899,347
Prince Edward Island	British Possession.....	108,928	6-13	615,919	4,510	198,131	6,000	40	500	17	6,883	1	324	50,000
Prussia.....	Constl Kingdom.....	27,251,677	6-14	3,506,970	36,580	4,813,974	61,181	19	9,892	650	163,401	11	12,813	91,107
Quebec.....	British Possession.....	1,558,409	5-16	3,506,970	4,310	231,765	6,132	3	612	40	7,874	1	12,813	9,000,000
Roumania.....	British Colony.....	213,325	6-13	700,000	2,319	108,824	924	3	612	40	7,874	1	12,813	372,724
Saxe-Weimar.....	Absolute Empire.....	5,000,000	6-13	700,000	2,319	108,824	924	3	612	40	7,874	1	12,813	506,265
Saxony.....	Constl Kingdom.....	78,500,000	6-14	50,000	225	51,250	1,300	55	5	35	2,670	8	7,275	1,400,000
Scotland.....	Constl Kingdom.....	2,970,220	6-11	450,000	2,134	451,324	7,219	18	2,600	63	3,000	1	598	9,000,000
Servia.....	Part of U. Kingdom	3,734,370	5-13	561,600	3,056	534,428	10,336	7	892	47	11,225	1	3,276	1,500,000
South Australia.....	Constl Kingdom.....	1,538,505	6-13	561,600	3,056	534,428	10,336	7	892	47	11,225	1	3,276	1,736,169
Spain.....	British Colony.....	279,865	6-13	2,603,265	370	40,578	837	2	90	20	1,800	4	800	400,000
Sweden.....	Constl Kingdom.....	16,507,000	6-14	765,645	28,117	1,410,476	29,022	76	8,489	204	15,000	10	16,871	2,500,000
Switzerland.....	Confederate Republic.....	4,485,542	6-14	411,705	8,778	508,354	9,311	11	1,078	96	13,337	2	1,959	2,500,000
Tasmania.....	British Colony.....	2,668,147	6-14	411,705	164	12,453	10,136	27	1,422	39	39,112	3	957	80,105
Victoria.....	British Colony.....	838,562	6-14	295,923	2,307	297,857	5,522	13	639	166	15,905	1	1,257	2,000,000
Wurtemberg.....	Constl Kingdom.....	1,970,220	6-14	295,923	3,955	275,000	5,857	13	639	166	15,905	1	1,257	2,000,000

There are 16 different school ages in the United States; the longest extends from 4 to 21, the shortest from 8 to 14, and the average length of the school period is about 14½ years.

Only schools belonging to the public school system are included.

Three hundred and fifty-one faculties of letters, having under instruction 32,533 students; 83 faculties of science, having under instruction 9,785 students; 142 faculties of theology, having under instruction 3,242 students; 48 faculties of law, having under instruction 3,131 students; 120 faculties of medicine, having under instruction 14,006 students. Total number of faculties, 744; total number of students, 64,730.

Besides these, there are 227 institutions for superior instruction of women, in which there are 19,402 collegiate students.

State expenditure for public elementary schools and special institutions for the blind and deaf mutes.

European population only.

Included in the amount spent by France. Nearly all the schools derive income from endowments.

The expenditure is for all grades of schools.

The parliamentary grant is made on the basis of the children in attendance, who may be from 3 to 15 years of age; the school population given is the estimated number of children between 7 and 13, to whom the compulsory attendance acts apply; infant schools are included in the number of schools reported; the pupils in attendance reported are those between 3 and 13.

Including 85 faculties

The expenditure is for elementary and normal school instruction in France and its colonies. Elementary education is now obligatory, gratuitous, and exclusively secular.

The empire has no educational budget. The statistics for Germany are based upon estimates for the 26 states constituting the empire. Imperial education reports are of published.

The expenditure is for national schools only.

JOHN EATON, Commissioner.

## PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY.

We find the following in the Cumberland Presbyterian Review of April, 1882, page 139:

Some statistics prepared by the census bureau at Washington show the astonishing fact that the percentage of illiteracy which the black bears to the white race is greater in the North than in the South. The following are specimens:

SOUTH.			NORTH.		
	Percentage of total white pop- ulation who can not write.	Percentage of total colored population who can not write.		Percentage of total white pop- ulation who can not write.	Percentage of total colored population who can not write.
Alabama .....	16.88	52.58	Connecticut .....	4.38	13.92
Arkansas .....	16.66	49.04	Illinois .....	4.37	27.76
Florida .....	13.86	47.62	Indiana .....	5.18	26.23
Georgia .....	15.78	53.98	Iowa .....	2.75	22.69
Kentucky .....	15.58	49.31	Kansas .....	2.61	33.20
Louisiana .....	12.96	53.49	Maine .....	3.36	19.77
Maryland .....	6.12	42.89	Massachusetts .....	5.14	12.03
Mississippi .....	11.15	49.03	Michigan .....	3.65	21.41
Missouri .....	7.54	38.64	Minnesota .....	4.31	26.74
North Carolina .....	22.14	51.07	Nebraska .....	2.43	22.82
South Carolina .....	15.28	51.30	New Hampshire .....	4.10	12.34
Tennessee .....	18.99	48.20	New Jersey .....	4.03	23.53
Texas .....	10.35	48.80	New York .....	4.15	17.09
Virginia .....	13.02	49.97	Ohio .....	3.70	20.41
			Pennsylvania .....	5.00	21.00
			Rhode Island .....	8.72	18.95
			Vermont .....	4.73	14.61
			Wisconsin .....	4.14	23.54



# Home and Foreign Missionary Department.

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Office of the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society, No. 516 }  
South 9th Street, Richmond, Indiana. }

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY AND BOARD.

BISHOP JAMES A. SHORTER, *President.*

JAMES MATTHEW TOWNSEND, *Cor. Secretary.*

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

BISHOP D. A. PAYNE,	BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN,
BISHOP J. P. CAMPBELL,	BISHOP T. M. D. WARD,
BISHOP J. M. BROWN,	BISHOP H. M. TURNER,
BISHOP WM. F. DICKERSON,	BISHOP R. H. CAINE,
REV. J. M. TOWNSEND,	REV. B. F. PORTER,
REV. I. N. FITZPATRICK,	PROF. PHILANDER OUTLAND,
JOHN LOCKE, ESQ.	

## Constitution of the Parent Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church.

### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the A. M. E. Church in General Conference assembled, have seen for years, and still see, with deepest Christian anxiety, the deplorable spiritual condition of our people, our brethren. "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," who inhabit both hemispheres, which the word of God declares shall be lighted up with the glorious rays of the Sun of Righteousness; and,

WHEREAS, We further remember, with deep emotion, the last command of our ascended Lord, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel," and desiring to prove our love by our obedience, we therefore resolve hereby, to form ourselves into a Parent Missionary Society, whose headquarters shall be in the city of Philadelphia, and which shall be governed by the following:

Article I. This Society shall be known as the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church.

Article II. The object of this society shall be to aid in spreading the news of man's redemption, by the establishment of schools and churches among the millions of our brethren in America, as well as among the more numerous millions in foreign lands.

Article III. Any person of good moral character may become a member by the payment of one dollar, which membership may be perpetuated by the annual payment of one dollar. Any person may become a life member by the payment of ten dollars at one time.

Article IV. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, a recording secretary and a corresponding secretary.

Article V. In the *interim* of the General Conference sessions the affairs of the society shall be conducted by a board, composed of all the Bishops, the Corresponding Secretary, the President, Secretary, and one additional member of the Woman's Mite Missionary Society, with two ministers and two laymen to be appointed by the General Conference. They shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. The board shall hold its annual session in the city in which our Missionary Headquarters shall be located.

It shall hold its first meeting in July of the present year, when it shall elect its officers, arrange the bonds of its Treasurer and make all necessary arrangements for the work of the society. Annual meetings shall be held in the month of April in each succeeding year.

It shall be the duty of the board to devise ways for increasing our Missionary funds, and to consider and regulate the disbursements. They shall report through the Recorder, and to each annual Conference yearly, and to the General Conference quadrennially.

The minutes of each session shall be approved and signed by the President before the adjournment. The board may make by-laws for its own government; provided, however, they shall not conflict with this constitution.

Article VI. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, but in case of removal by death, or other means, or should the board find him inefficient, and remove him, said board shall elect his successor; provided, however, that the Secretary shall have the advantage of an examination before the board, when charged with inefficiency, and be removed upon the establishment of the charge.

The salary of the Corresponding Secretary shall be the same as that of other general officers.

It shall be his duty to collect money for the support of our Missionary work. He shall visit our Conferences so far as practicable, in order that he may encourage the ministry to greater zeal in the missionary field, and receive any money that they may wish to contribute to the sacred cause of missions. He shall gather into our Missionary treasury all the money he can secure from those who are not members of our church as well as from those who are. He shall publish the condition of our Mission work in the RECORDER quarterly, and shall report annually to the annual Conferences in session, and quadrennially to the General Conference in session.

Article VII. The Treasurer shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Article VIII. There shall be auxiliary societies established in all the annual Conferences to be governed by the constitution laid down in the discipline.

Article IX. The Woman's Mite Society shall make quarterly reports to the Corresponding Secretary.

There shall be a Board of Missions established in each annual Conference whose Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the annual Conference Society, and shall disburse according to the orders of the Conference.



Article X. The questions, how many Missionary Societies in your station, or circuit, and how much money raised, shall be inserted in each annual Conference list of discipline interrogation.

: NOTE TO CONFERENCES.

Section IX. Requires you to elect a local Mission Board of three or five.

Section X. You will insert in your list of Conference Questions:

1st. How many Missionary Societies?

2nd. How much collected for missions?

By the Constitution laid down in Discipline, Page 324, Articles IV and V, you are required to report to the Conference: 1st, Your own annual dues. 2nd, The annual dues of those local members of Conference and the Society who cannot attend its meetings. 3rd, The annual dues of the laity who live in their charge. An annual collection from the church. 2nd, Of all the moneys reported. it shall be the privilege of the Conference to appropriate sixty per cent. of the amount collected for the work within its hand. The remaining forty per cent. shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Parent body.

The amount sent to me as the authorized collector will be duly acknowledged.

Yours, for the spread of the Gospel,

JAMES M. TOWNSEND,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

Address BOX 1202, RICHMOND, IND.

### Third Annual Report of the Missionary Society.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: With gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for his many mercies shown, and thankfulness for encouragement given us by the church, we submit to you our third annual report. The showing may not be all that you expect—it is not all we desire. Yet in view of the many contingencies which surround us we console ourselves that we have done what we could under the circumstances.

The year has been one of incessant toil, anxiety, and care. We have had however the guidance of the Master, and the co-operation and sympathy of most of our brethren. The Rev. Bishop J. A. Shorter, President of our Society, has been unremitting in his attention to the work, and but for his kindly offices, we should not have succeeded nearly so well.

Owing to the drought last summer, and the floods during the winter, we have not been able to collect hundreds of dollars which otherwise, we should have had. Our appropriations to our Missions, Home, and Foreign, were necessarily largely diminished. We hope the ensuing year to not only pay in full the salaries of our present mission force, but we ought, and must if possible double the workmen. The mission in Hayti is one of exceeding promise, as the report further on will show. Rev. C. W. Mossell, Sister Mossell, and Brother Joseph Day are doing a most commendable work, for which the church should be duly proud.

After the erection of a Mission House in Port-au-Prince that post can be made self-sustaining, and appropriations can then be made for sustaining other missions in the Island. Money is already needed for the support of our mission

school. Let us have the church and African Methodism has a hold upon Hayti.

By the help of God we intend to double our efforts in Africa. Rev. S. F. Flegler will be ready to return this fall to his post which is now being cared for by the native preachers. An interesting letter by Brother Campbell is appended to this report which will no doubt be read with interest.

There is an open door to our church in Africa, and the mistake of the hour will be not to enter. All we lack is the support. Preachers and teachers are ready to go.

#### Indian Territory.

This field is operated mainly as foreign work. Bishop H. M. Turner superintends the work and is determined with his sixteen Missionaries and teachers to convert this spiritual and moral wilderness into a vineyard cultured and trained.

There are multitudes of souls here, benighted wretches, perishing, who are calling for Christians to help them. Bishop Turner is not only causing churches to be established and the Gospel preached, but is insisting upon the intellectual training of the children. A number of schools have been organized and are running successfully with about 188 pupils. About nine other religious denominations under contract with the United States have schools among the Indians in different localities, all of which receive help from the Government except—except us. We are fourth in the list, and should claim our share of appropriations. An effort will be made to secure recognition. Elders Sisson and Barrows, the champions of our frontier work, have done nobly amid the hardships and dangers which have constantly surrounded them. The conditions of our treasury will warrant them a better support, commencing with their Conference this fall. Bro's. Miller and Dyson, younger men, and yet not less noted for their zeal and self-sacrifice, are doing an invaluable work for the Church. Several others whose names I cannot give, as my minute is misplaced, are also working faithfully in this field of Christian enterprise and hope.

#### Home Missions.

Time and space forbid us saying any part of what should be said on this subject. I sent to each of the Conferences a blank to be filled and returned to this office that I might be able to give to the church facts and figures, but so few of them were returned that it will be impossible for me to follow my intention. So largely has the work increased that three new Conferences have been formed this year and arrangements made for the organization of two others. The preachers who have charge of the home missions are all deserving of large sympathy, for many of them, while doing the most arduous, and to me the most important of our church work are, to say the least of it, placed upon very meagre support, and frequently they with their families are reduced to penury and want. In visiting them, listening to their description of the labor, care, and suffering through which they pass, my heart has been touched, tears have flowed, and I have prayed earnestly to God that some way might be opened up for their relief. "Our Plan" is designed to assist them as well as support our foreign laborers.

The church has prayed the "Lord of the harvest to send laborers into the vineyard." While I would not have her PRAY this less, I would have her GIVE MORE for the maintainance of those who are already at work.

Address,

J. M. TOWNSEND,  
516 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana.

### Summaries of Home and Foreign Missions.

Missions	No of Mission- aries	Native Help- ers	Mis- sions	Schools
Hayti .....	1	1	2	1
African .....	1	2	3	.....
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	16	6
Home Missions.....	302	.....	317	.....
	304	3	338	7

No. of Missionary Societies Organized..... 1027  
Church raising the largest amount of Missionary money this year—St. Joseph, Mo., Rev. P. A. Hubbard..... 225,29

We have on hand the Conference banners to be given to the churches raising the largest per cent. of Missionary money.

When you organize your Sabbath School Missionary Society, send for outfit, only fifty cents. Constitutions, Concert Exercises, Songs, etc., included.

Twenty thousand dollars next year, brethren.

We suggest that the Conference Missionary Boards organize and do more systematic work.

### CIRCULAR.

Office of the Corresponding Secretary of the P. H. & F. Missionary }  
Society, No. 516 South Ninth Street, Richmond, Indiana. }

DEAR BISHOP AND BRETHREN: Your attention is called to the fact that the General Board has purposed to raise \$5,500 as a "Special Mission Fund." Each Bishop present agreeing to raise his proportionate share of said fund within his respective district, which amount is \$611. Your share of this for the Conference is not much, and yet it will enable the Board to accomplish a grand work for our Zion. The Presiding Bishop will explain the nature of this appeal.

The church raising the most Missionary Money will be presented with a beautiful Silk Banner. Certificates, tracts, and all missionary information will be furnished by addressing this office.

Let your returns be prompt, as the discipline requires, for your regular appropriation of "forty per cent."

Please fill the blank and return with your remittance to the above number.

Yours for the cause,

JAS. M. TOWNSEND,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

BISHOP J. A. SHORTER,

*President.*

Office of the Corresponding Secretary of the T. H. & F. Missionary }  
Society, A. M. E. Church, 516 S. Ninth St., Richmond, Ind. }

Dear Friend: This will inform you that your donation to our Mission Church in Hayti is due. You will confer a special favor by giving the matter immediate attention. We will send your receipt by return mail. Please state the name in full for publication.

Yours for the cause of Christian Missions,

JAMES M. TOWNSEND.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1882.

#### CASH RECEIPTS.

June.	Brought forward .....	\$ 138 00
	Donation by Bishop T. M. D. Ward.....	5 00
July.	By loan, Second National Bank, Richmond.....	200 00
September.	Illinois Conference.....	125 60
October.	Kansas Conference.....	130 00
	Missouri " .....	95 00
	Kentucky " .....	28 40
	West Kentucky Conference.....	37 48
	Indiana " .....	81 40
	Ohio " .....	136 18
November.	Pittsburg Conference, (less 25 cents).....	158 58
	North Carolina Conference .....	61 51
	Rev. J. G. Yeiser, Marian, S. C.....	1 85
December.	Columbia, S. C., R. B. F. Porter.....	4 05
	Columbia Conference.....	88 74
	Rev. W. J. Gains, Atlanta, Ga.....	1 25
	Rev. J. Woods, Atlanta, Ga.....	5 00
January.	Arkansas Conference.....	35 00
	North Georgia " .....	62 40
February.	Georgia " Rev. S. H. Robertson.....	111 50
	Mississippi " .....	33 12
	North Mississippi Conference. ....	70 55
March.	East Florida " Rev. J. E. Lee.....	50 00
	Lousiana " Rev. J. Reed .....	21 50
	Rev. H. H. Wilson, Terre Haute, Ind.....	2 00
	S. Carolina Conference, 62.50 in hands of Rev. B. F. Porter	107 50
	South Arkansas " .....	30 00
	North Alabama " Rev. M. E. Bryant .....	18 00
	Rev. P. A. Hubbard, St. Joseph, Mo.....	50 00
	Rev. W. S. Lankford, Evansville, Ind.....	8 62
	" " S. School, Evansville, Ind.....	2 50

April.	Alabama Conference, Bishop Wayman.....	40 00
	Florida       "       "       " .....	24 00
	Virginia     "       "       " .....	50 00
May.	Baltimore   " .....	121 29
	Rev. P. A. Hubbard, St. Joseph, Mo.....	25 00
	New York Conference.....	51 00
	Philadelphia " .....	151 26
	New Jersey " .....	56 00
June.	New England "   Rev. J. T. Jennifer.....	50 00
		<u>\$2,478 18</u>

## COLLECTED FOR FOREIGN MISSION BUILDING FUND.

1881, June.	Baltimore Conference, per Bishop Payne.....	25 00
1882, May.	"       " .....	78 80
June.	Josie B. Bradford, Baltimore.....	1 00
	Rev. Wm. H. Chambers, Havre De Grace.....	5 00
	Mrs. Rachael Chambers.....	2 00
	Master Wm. A. Guy Chambers.....	1 00
	Subscription .....	144 00
		<u>\$112 80</u>
	Cash.....	144 00

## Columbia Conference.

Apportionment.....	\$122 00
By cash, Rev. Hampton Boston.....	1 30
"   "   Wm. Dozier.....	1 30
"   "   B. F. Blake.....	1 30
"   "   J. C. Waters.....	1 50
"   S. Canty .....	1 50
"   H. D. Dorrah.. ..	1 00
"   Isaac Perry .....	1 30
"   Geo. Furguson .....	1 30
By Conference.....	59 15
By Conference.....	21 50
Cash .....	91 15

## South Carolina.

South Carolina.		\$122 00
Apportionment.....		3 00
By cash, Rev. P. W. Jefferson.....		10 00
“ “ N. B. Sterrett.....		1 35
“ “ E. H. Gaurdin.....		1 30
“ “ S. F. Flegler.....		2 60
“ “ Samuel Washington .....		1 35
“ “ Ceasar Smalls.....		1 35
“ “ Mr. Thomas.....		1 30
“ “ J. R. Bowen.....		<u>22 25</u>
Cash .....		121 75
Due .....		



## Ohio Conference.

Apportionment.....	\$222 00
By cash, Rev. R. M. Turner.....	5 00
“ “ J. H. Bell.....	2 50
“ “ John W. Gazaway .....	8 31
“ “ P. Tolliver.....	5 20
“ “ H. W. Taney.....	5 50
“ “ B. M. Carson .....	5 00
“ “ M. T. Maxwell .....	4 00
“ “ D. N. Mason.....	4 50
“ “ John Dickerson.....	5 70
“ Missionary Society—Wilberforce University.....	25 00
“ Rev. J. M. Ross .....	14 56
“ Collection at Springfield, Ohio.....	19 40
Cash .....	\$104 67
Due .....	117 33

## Pittsburg Conference.

Apportionment.....	\$222 00
Rev. J. W. Young.....	3 90
Rev. G. G. Skinner .....	1 90
Rev. T. H. Cyrus .....	7 75
Cash .....	\$ 13 55
Due.....	218 45

## Indiana Conference.

Rev. R. Titus.....	\$10 00
Rev. James Simpson .....	3 00
“ “ .....	4 25
Rev. J. H. Alexander .....	10 00
Rev. H. H. Thompson.....	4 40
Rev. G. B. Pope.....	1 00
Rev. R. Jeffries .....	1 00
Cash .....	\$ 33 65
Due on special fund .....	188 35

## North Mississippi Conference.

Subscribed.....	\$302 00
By cash, Sarah Pettie.....	25
“ Tamer Sykes.....	35
“ Sarah Baker.....	25
“ Coy Payne .....	1 00
“ Martin Gibbs, .....	25
“ Abbie Miller.....	25
“ Rev. W. P. Adams.....	5 00
Cash.....	\$ 7 35
Due.....	294 65

## Mississippi Conference.

Subscribed.....	\$193 35
By cash, Mrs. Rachael Moman.....	5 00
“ Rev. E. B. Scott.....	5 00
“ Rev. James Porter.....	5 00

## South Arkansas.

Subscribed.....	\$111 00
To be collected by the secretary of Conference.	

## Illinois Conference.

Apportionment.....	\$222 00
By cash, R. C. Stanley, Lake City S. S.....	8 50
Due.....	218 50

## Kansas Conference.

By cash, Rev. A. H. Daniels S. S.....	\$ 2 95
“ Rev. P. A. Hubbard.....	25 00
Cash.....	\$ 27 95
Due.....	194 05

## North Carolina Conference.

Apportionment.....	\$222 00
By cash Rev. G. W. Offley.....	5 00
Cash.....	\$ 5 00
Due.....	217 00

## Missouri Conference.

By cash, Rev. P. C. Crews.....	\$ 3 00
Due.....	219 00
Total Cash.....	\$ 434 87
Total Subscription of thirteen Conferences.....	2 343 28
Grand Total.....	2 773 05

The New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia, Georgia, and North Georgia Conferences have pledged their proportion of the amount necessary, all of which is to be sent in during the summer. I could not possibly canvass all the conferences in person during the year, hence we have no reports so far, but we have every reason to believe that all will respond to the call that is now being made.

## Special for Africa.

June, 1881, General Missionary meeting, Springfield, O.....	\$22 04
Rev. J. W. Layton, Charleston, Mo.....	1 00
Indiana Conference.....	30 40
Total.....	\$53 44

## Collections for Home Missions.

## CONFERENCES.

North Mississippi.....	\$195 00	South Arkansas.....	\$ 45 00
Mississippi . . . . .	49 68	West Kentucky.....	103 00
Alabama.....	156 85	Tennessee.....	131 70
West Tennessee.....	128 53	Ohio.....	247 43
South Carolina.....	171 46	North Carolina.....	92 26
East Florida.....	75 00	Virginia.....	75 00
Indiana.....	138 13	Baltimore.....	181 00
North Georgia.....	93 60	New York....	76 00
Illinois.....	188 40	New England.....	75 00
New Jersey.....	84 00	Florida.....	36 00
N. E. Texas not reported		North Alabama.....	27 00
Philadelphia.....	227 76	Arkansas.....	52 00
Pittsburg.....	200 88	Columbia.....	128 00
Kansas.....	511 52	Georgia.....	167 25
Missouri.....	172 00	Louisiana.....	30 00
Texas not reported		West Texas not reported	
California not reported		Indian Mission	
Total.....			\$3,869 25
Collected on the field in Hayti.....			900 82
Women's Mite Missionary Society .....			380 14

## MISSIONARY MONEY BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Foreign.	Home.	Foreign Building F.	Total, 1882.	
First District.—Bishop J. M. Brown.					
Philadelphia.....	\$151 26	\$227 76		379 02	
New York.....	51 00	76 00		127 00	
New England.....	50 00	75 00		126 00	
New Jersey.....	56 00	84 00		140 00	
Total.....					\$ 772 02
Second Dist.—Bishop D. A. Payne.					
Baltimore.....	121 29	181 00	112 80	415 09	
Virginia.....	50 00	75 00		125 00	
North Carolina.....	61 51	92 26	5 00	158 77	
Total.....					698 86
Third Dist.—Bishop J. A. Shorter.					
Ohio.....	136 18	247 43	104 67	488 28	
Indiana.....	81 40	138 13	33 65	283 58	
Pittsburg.....	158 58	200 88	13 55	372 91	
Total.....					1444 77
Fourth Dist.—Bishop T. M. D. Ward.					
Illinois.....	125 60	188 40	8 50	312 50	
Missouri.....	95 00	172 00	3 00	270 00	
Kansas.....	205 00	511 52	27 95	744 47	
Total.....					1326 97
Fifth Dist.—Bishop J. P. Campbell.					
Kentucky.....	28 40	no r'p't	no r'p't	28 40	
West Kentucky.....	37 48	103 00	"	140 48	
Tennessee.....		131 70	"	131 70	
West Tennessee.....		128 53	"		
Total.....					300 58
Sixth Dist.—B'p W. F. Dickerson.					
Columbia.....	88 74	128 00	9 15	307 89	
North Georgia.....	62 40	93 60		156 00	
Georgia.....	111 50	167 25		278 72	
South Carolina.....	107 50	171 46	22 25	301 21	
Total.....					1043 85
Seventh Dist.—B'p A. W. Wayman.					
Alabama.....	40 00	156 85		196 85	
North Alabama.....	18 00	27 00		45 00	
Florida.....	24 00	36 00		60 00	
East Florida.....	50 00	75 00		125 00	
Total.....					326 85
Eighth Dist.—Bishop H. M. Turner.					
Mississippi.....	33 12	49 68	10 00	92 80	
North Mississippi.....	70 55	195 00	7 35	272 90	
Arkansas.....	35 00	52 00		87 00	
South Arkansas.....	30 00	45 00		75 00	
Indian Mission.....					
Total.....					526 70
Ninth Dist.—Bishop R. H. Caine.					
Louisiana.....	21 50	30 00		51 50	
Texas (not reported)					
West Texas (not reported)					
N. E. Texas.....					
California.....					
Total.....					51 50

3,892.62

300 58

1043 85

326 85

526 70

1,897.98

83,740.60

51 50

Conferences due to the department forty per cent. of missionary, as per discipline this year, Tennessee, West Tennessee, Texas, West Texas, N. E. Texas, California.

NOTES.—Twenty thousand dollars are needed next year.

What pastor and congregation leads in collections?

The church at St. Joseph, Mo., Rev. P. A. Hubbard, pastor, takes the "banner" of the connexion this year. Two hundred and seventy members; \$225.29 missionary money.

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

June 1881.	Traveling of General Board . . . . .	\$205 80
	Journal for office . . . . .	50
	President Lee, on account of student . . . . .	20 00
	Traveling of Secretary . . . . .	18 00
July.	Telegram . . . . .	35
	Letter heads . . . . .	3 00
	Rev. C. W. Mossell, on account of salary . . .	275 00
	Printing . . . . .	30 00
	Telegram . . . . .	25
	Rev. S. F. Flegler . . . . .	25 00
	Interest on loan, Second National Bank . . .	4 14
	Postal cards and stamps . . . . .	62
	Traveling expenses of secretary . . . . .	27 20
August.	Freight on certificates . . . . .	1 64
	Postage on packages . . . . .	75
October.	Indian Mission Conference, J. F. A. Sisson . .	50 00
	Printing circulars . . . . .	4 00
	Expressage on package . . . . .	55
	Exchange . . . . .	50
	Rev. C. W. Mossell on salary . . . . .	150 00
	Rev. S. F. Flegler . . . . .	50 00
	Letter-boxes . . . . .	2 50
	Loan in bank . . . . .	200 00
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	31 05
November.	Indian Mission Con., per B'p H. M. Turner . .	100 00
	Certificate case . . . . .	3 75
	Rev. Joseph Day, Ass't Missionary, Hayti . .	50 00
	Rev. C. W. Mossell on salary . . . . .	50 00
	Postage . . . . .	50
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	49 40
December.	Rev. C. W. Mossell on salary . . . . .	100 00
	Dr. N. T. Mossell, on acc't of C. W. Mossell . .	100 00



	300 envelopes . . . . .	50
	Printing circulars . . . . .	2 00
	To Virginia Conference, not named in last report . . . . .	5 00
January.	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	56 15
	Indian Mission per Bishop Turtler . . . . .	35 00
	Printing minutes of Indian Conference . . . . .	45 00
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	32 75
February.	Rev. B. F. Porter for services rendered . . . . .	34 90
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	36 55
March.	C. W. Mossell on salary . . . . .	200 00
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	24 10
April.	To traveling of president . . . . .	2 75
	1000 circulars Haytian fund . . . . .	3 00
	Postal receipts . . . . .	3 00
	Printing . . . . .	3 00
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	28 15
May.	To stamps . . . . .	2 50
	Certificates . . . . .	30 00
	Indian Mission, per Bishop Turner . . . . .	75 00
	Rev. T. Gould, on account of C. W. Mossell . . . . .	31 00
	G. Brown, printing . . . . .	20 00
	Traveling of secretary . . . . .	59 40
June.	Charlotte, N. C., Mission . . . . .	50 00
	Postage on circulars . . . . .	45
	2000 tracts and envelopes . . . . .	8 50
	200 stamps . . . . .	2 00
	Cards . . . . .	25
	Missionary banners for conferences . . . . .	50 00
Total Expenditures . . . . .		\$2,407 45

## SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

	Receipts.	Expended	Cash balance.
By cash from conferences . . . . .	\$2478 68	\$2407 45	\$ 71, 23
“ from individuals . . . . .	3869 25	3869 25	
“ to Domestic Missions . . . . .	900 82	303 77	597 05
“ in Hayti . . . . .	53 44		53 44
“ special for Africa . . . . .	434 87		434 87
“ Foreign Building Fund . . . . .	2343 25		
Subscriptions to Foreign Building fund . .	830 14	729 98	110 47
“ Women's Mite Society . . . . .			
Grand totals . . . . .	10910 48	7310 55	

Brethren, \$20,000 are needed next year.

And now, dear fathers and brethren, I wish to call attention to a few facts in relation to our work. By looking over our financial table you will observe that the receipts are very much larger than in any year in the history of our society. The amount of interest manifested in the cause of missions is infinitely in excess of the gain in dollars and cents. This I think is traceable to two sources: 1. To the advanced religious thought and life of the church. 2. To the increased amount of information imparted to our ministers and people, respecting our missionary work, and the methods by which this work is done.

I have observed in many of the conferences visited that the brethren engaged more frequently and earnestly in the discussion of missionary topics than formerly. The presidents of our conferences, most of them, are laboring to infuse more of the real missionary spirit into the ministry, and through them into four hundred thousand men and women, and nearly two hundred thousand Sabbath-school scholars, who make up a part of that grand army that is to conquer the world and bring it back to God.

As evidence of our improvement I state two or three facts: First, three years ago no conference made stated and regular appropriations to the support of foreign missions, and indeed some of our bishops, many of our ministers, and a majority of our members thought such a thing highly impracticable, and in some instances almost sacrilegious to “waste” money on heathen abroad when there were so many heathen nearer home. Now, every Annual Conference, except five, sends

faithfully 40 per cent. of all the missionary money during the year to the general treasury, and the venerable Bishop Payne says that it ought to be "60 per cent. instead."

Secondly, a few years ago we had no regularly organized auxilliary missionary societies outside of the "Women's Mite Societies." To-day there are one thousand and thirty-seven church and school societies operating under our "certificate plan," and we hope by our next report to say that every Sabbath-school in the connection is a missionary society. There are other facts that deserve mention, but those stated we think ample.

I now wish to state that owing to the floods in large portions of our work we were hindered greatly this year, as it was my purpose to look more particularly after the church fund for Hayti, and the organization of societies. Most of our donors to this fund have been compelled to defer payment. We regard the pledges made in the conferences as entirely reliable, and the money will come.

Next, I call attention to our plan for raising funds, the principal points of which may be found in a little tract issued, a copy of which is appended:

#### TRACT.

MISSION ROOMS,  
519 South 9th St., Richmond, Ind. }

*To the Pastor and Sunday School Superintendent :*

DEAR BRETHREN:—You are aware that the General Conference provides for the organization of all the Sunday Schools in our church into Missionary Societies, auxiliary to the Parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the church. The realization of this object implies the hearty co-operation of the superintendent and teachers with the pastor.

As it sometimes occurs that the duty is neglected for want of knowledge how to proceed in the matter, allow me to suggest, in simple form, the process we desire to be adopted, that there may be some uniformity throughout the church, and that the ends sought may be realized.

If your school is not yet organized and working as a Missionary Society, we entreat you to enter this part of your work at once. We ask it on the ground of your love for Christ, and the desire that you have for the spread of the Gospel and the salvation of sinners.

Should you do all that the Discipline anticipates in this matter, we believe that the contributions from the Sunday Schools alone would be

sufficient to carry on our entire foreign work, and assist largely in the support of our Home Missions.

The disposition to give, like any other talent, must be cultivated. It can be developed only by exercise. "Remember that the children of your school to-day will be the church of to-morrow." If you allow them to grow up with narrow and selfish views, having no interest outside of themselves, they will never comprehend the great work of God in the world. Teach them to *give* to day for important causes, and to-morrow they will give as the past church never gave. We have reason to believe that you will help us in training the children in the *way* they should go.

#### DIRECTIONS.

1. Let the officers and teachers be called together, and proceed to constitute the school a missionary society, by the election of a president, who may be the pastor, superintendent, or other suitable person, a vice president, secretary, and treasurer.

ART. 1. Name and object of the society.

ART. 2. Officers, and their duties.

ART. 3. Membership, the condition of which should be contribution to the funds.

ART. 4. Each class in the school should be organized into a missionary band, having some suitable name, such as, "The Reapers," "The Gleaner," "Willing Hands," etc.

ART. 5. Monthly meetings should be held, at which the missionary contributions should be collected from each "Band," and others who will contribute. A small missionary banner should be provided for each school, and the class reporting the most money hold said banner till the next meeting, etc.

2d. There should be an annual missionary meeting, which ought to be made a "gala" day for the children. Suitable exercises should be had—addresses, songs, declamations, etc.

If you have a Sunday-school Missionary Society, or as soon as you organize, please inform me by postal card. We want a "standing army" for God in this work—men, women, and children who will give this cause a permanent place in their convictions, just as they do in other matters in which they are intensely interested. The roll is kept in this office, and full credit given to all our contributors.

During the next year we want to raise \$20,000. Will you help us? Outside of your Sabbath school and church, can you not think of some liberal persons who might give us donations? If so, send me

their names, that I may write them on the subject. Whatever comes in this way will also be set down to the credit of your congregation. Dear brother, *help* us, that we may *help* others.

We are now making an effort to build a Mission House in Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Will not your school do something toward this? Certainly every pupil in our schools would be glad to know that he gave a penny or more toward sending the first church to a foreign land. Dear brother, again let me implore you to help us.

Your Brother

J. M. TOWNSEND, Cor. Secretary.

BISHOP J. A. SHORTER, President

We have, in connection with the above, arranged supplies for missionary societies, consisting of a pledge-roll, a book of instructions, constitution and by-laws, with certificates for members, etc. All of which will be furnished to a society for the nominal sum of fifty cents, hardly the cost of printing. We will send, also, missionary collection boxes—any number that may be ordered by the pastor or superintendent. Missionary banners of all sizes and styles will be furnished at the lowest rate. Now, dear brethren, with this simple arrangement properly executed any pastor can increase his missionary collections one hundred fold, and his church suffer no inconvenience. Shall it be done? The answer is with you, God helping. We would respectfully suggest that the bishop and local “missionary board” of each conference see to it that their district does not suffer in comparison with any other; that duty is done to the honor of the conference itself, and to the glory of God, for whom you labor, and to whom you must render an account.

Finally, we express our lasting gratitude to the bishops, ministers, and members of the church, who have contributed thus far to our success, and praying still for your encouragement in the arduous work assigned us, I am, dear fathers and brethren,

Yours for the spread of the Gospel,

JAMES M. TOWNSEND,

*Corresponding Secretary.*



# HAYTIAN WORK.

*Bishop James A. Shook, President of the Missionary Board of the A. M. E. Church.*

DEAR BROTHER.—The following report is most respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President and members of the Board. Hoping it will meet your approbation and receive your approval, I am very truly yours,

C. W. MOSSELL.

## FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1882.

### MONEY COLLECTED FOR BUILDING PURPOSES—OUR WORKERS AND THEIR WORK.

C. W. Mossell.....	\$399 00
Sister R. Dorce.....	25 00
Brother John Shay .....	20 00
“ John Hanna.....	10 66
“ George Dorce.....	7 50
“ Samuel Day.....	6 00
“ Augustus Francis.....	5 00
Sister S. Gordon.....	5 40
“ L. Brown.....	5 00
“ Alice Hanna.....	4 00
“ T. Butcher.....	3 75
“ Amelia Rigaud.....	4 00
“ .....	3 25
“ F. Durant.....	1 75
“ L. Gerome.....	1 25
“ R. Fortune.....	1 00
“ .....	1 00
“ S. Hurst.....	80
“ Andre.....	25
Collected for building purposes.....	\$504 61
Collected for current expenses of church.....	195 39
Collected for stewards .....	104 49
Collected by Mite Missionary Society.....	95 33

Total..... † \$900 82 †

\*Brother John Shay, who died last year, willed to St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120). His son George, the executor of his will, is gradually canceling the claim.

‡Sister Alice Hanna died of smallpox, February, 1882.

### HOW EXPENDED.

Current expenses of St. Paul A. M. E. Church.....	\$136 50
Paid to the poor.....	13 97
Paid to Brother Joseph Day.....	78 30
Current Expenses of Mite Missionary Society.....	75 00
Total expended.....	\$303 77
Total received.....	\$900 82
Balance in hand.....	597 05





Bishop R. H. Caine, D. D.

Elected May 15th and ordained May 20, 1880, at St. Louis, Mo.

## MONEY RECEIVED FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING FEBRUARY, 1881.

July.....	\$225 00
August.....	175 00
October.....	150 00
November.....	50 00
December.....	200 00
March.....	200 00
April.....	100 00
Total.....	\$1,100 00
Money received and paid to Brother Joseph Day.....	50 00
Received to defray the traveling expenses of Mrs. M. E. Mossell to the United States.....	100 00
Grand Total.....	\$1,250 00

## MEMBERSHIP.

Received on probation during the year.....	7
Received into full membership during the year.....	4
Expelled.....	2
Baptized.....	3
Died.....	8
Left without certificate.....	1
Maximum of membership.....	83
Minimum or present membership.....	72

## MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETY AND SCHOOLS.

Mite Missionary Society.....	43
Sabbath school.....	60
Day school.....	50
Music school.....	20

## AGENTS.

Missionaries.....	3
C. W. Mossell, American.	
Mary Ella Mossell, American.	
Joseph Day, native.	
Exhorters.....	2
Charles Dorce, native.	
Daumbreville Ene, native.	
Class leaders.....	4
George Dorce, Sr., Haytian.	
George Shay, native.	
John Hanna, British subject.	
Daumbreville Ene.	
Officers and teachers of Sabbath-school.....	9
Daumbreville Ene, superintendent.	
C. W. Mossell, teacher.	
Mary Ella Mossell, teacher.	
Charles Dorce, teacher.	
Julia Day, teacher, native.	
John Hurst, teacher, native.	
— Stewart, secretary, British subject.	
— Jerome, teacher, native.	
.... —, native.	

Teachers of day school .....	3
Mary Ella Mossell.	
Marie Matthiew, native.	
Isaure Kamphuis, native.	
Subscribers for the Christian Recorder.....	15
Rev. A. Jackson.	
Rev. C. W. Mossell.	
Dr. Terrice.	
General G. Dorce.	
Mrs. Eliza Wood.	
" Ruthie Brown.	
" Lydia Brown.	
" Jane Perry.	
Mr. Augustus Francais.	
" George Spencer.	
" — Polladore.	
" Arthur Mills.	
" Ebenezer Perkins.	
" — — — — —	
" John Hanna.	
Subscribers for the Child's Recorder.....	25

## DONATIONS.

Package of books, Bishop J. P. Campbell.  
 Package of books, Publishing House A. M. E. Church.  
 Box, valued at fifty dollars, Mite Missionary Society.  
 Purse of one hundred dollars, from friends whose names have appeared in Christian Recorder.

## A Bit of Explanation.

If you compare the reports of the two past years, you will perceive at once that, financially we have not done so well in the latter as in the former.

This very undesirable decrease in the receipts of the year, like all other effects, has its cause. Comparatively speaking, money is very scarce, and the people have less of it than ever before. Some business houses, which have been regarded as being among the most reliable, have been declared insolvent. There seems to be unusual embarrassment in business circles. Hesitation marks the movements of the most enterprising spirits; a hesitation which is very obvious, but difficult to explain.

The fact is, the principal source of the Nation's wealth has been greatly diminished during the past year.

In Hayti coffee is an article of export.

## Coffee is King.

This commodity has fallen off one-half. This diminution in the chief staple of the country has been brought about by what may be termed the accidents of the season. During the wet, there was too much rain; the rivers overflowed their banks, and did serious damage to the crops; during the dry, the very roots of the plants were killed by the protracted drought. With the diminution in quantity, has come also the reduction in prices.



Comparatively speaking, coffee brings but little, both in the home and foreign markets. Countries which have grown little or no coffee heretofore, are cultivating it to-day on a larger scale; for example, Liberia and Brazil; in consequence of which, a great abundance has been thrown into foreign marts, and the supply has become greater than the demand.

The returns have been according to exports; the revenue of the country in proportion to both exports and imports; hence the scarcity of money.

During the past year several towns of the Republic have been almost entirely demolished by fire. The suffering which immediately followed among the unfortunate people was simply alarming. Money has been sent from the capital from time to time to prevent starvation and to mitigate the suffering, on one occasion as much as thirty thousand dollars. For the past six months the

#### Small Pox

has been raging as an epidemic throughout the island. So extensive and so destructive has it been, that it is spoken of to-day as one of the saddest events and most terrible calamities as yet known in the history of the country. Thousands have died, young and old; all ages and all conditions in life. No place has been an exception; in the mountains, through the plains and in the cities, the disease assumed frightful proportions. In Port-au-Prince, in a single day, one hundred persons died of small pox. In some parts of the country plantations have been entirely depopulated. During the worst stages of the epidemic in Port-au-Prince, churches and schools were closed; but few assembled at the military gatherings; the excitement ran so high for a short time that business was almost entirely suspended. The same sad aspect presented itself to the traveler through the country districts. Few were to be seen upon the highway; those few generally the mourners who go about the streets. The laborers disappeared from the fields; the mechanics abandoned the work-shops; the hum of the mill ceased in the plains, and the wheels of industry stood still.

Let us rejoice, however, in the fact that the condition of the country is

#### No Worse.

and that it is as well with us as it is. Our little daughter, Mary Ella, has been severely afflicted. God, in his wisdom and goodness, has seen fit to spare her life, and, so far as we can see, she has entirely recovered from a most dreadful attack of small-pox. Let us rejoice again that God, in his providence, has called us, together with others, to testify in the day of affliction and darkness to his goodness and wisdom; to administer to all the consolation of the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

It is simply glorious to bear even our humble part in the spirit and ministry of the Lord's anointed; anointed to preach good tidings unto the meek; sent to bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captives; the opening of the prison to them who are bound; the acceptable year of the Lord; the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn; to appoint unto them that mourn in Zion; to give unto them beauty for ashes; the oil of joy for mourning; the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called trees of righteousness; the planting of the Lord that he might be glorified.

Let us again rejoice in the hope that the load we bear, as a church, for the sacred cause of missions is sweeter than life, and stronger than death, and that neither things present nor things to come will be able to separate us from the Lord's anointed, and the work he has committed to our hands.

*Bad and sad* as it is, the condition of the country is not

### Hopeless.

There is a way out of the difficulty, a way to better the condition of the Haytian Nation; and the encouraging sign of the hour is, the way is not unseen by the President and his Cabinet.

The Haytians, to improve the material prosperity of their country, have but to profit by their experience and turn their attention to the cultivation, not only of coffee, but of all other staples, which, if planted, will yield an abundant harvest. There is great demand in foreign countries for all the products of which the soil is capable of producing. On the 18th of February, 1882, President Solomon addressed a circular letter on this very subject to the commanders of the districts and counties, to the administrators of the finances, to the commissaries of the government, and to the magistrates of the Republic.

The President speaks in this circular letter of the

### Products of Hayti,

which might to-day be cultivated with profit; viz.: Cotton, cocoa, tobacco, palmachristi or the castor-oil plant; and alimentary products, such as rice, corn, pistachio, bananas, ignames, cocoanuts and cassava, the plant from which tapioca is made; etc., etc. He calls their attention the fact that large quantities of money annually sent out of the country to pay for lard and pork they consume might be retained at home if they would raise their own hogs and cure the meat necessary for home consumption. He also calls attention to the fact that the large outlay annually for salt fish, such as cod, mackerel and herring, is unnecessary in a country like Hayti, surrounded by a sea filled with an abundance of superior fish, and in which there are both springs and mountains of salt. In addition to these suggestions, and among other things, the chief executive proposes such a tariff as will protect national institutions and encourage home industry. These ideas carried into practice will rapidly and radically change the condition of the country, and bring into it prosperity and plenty.

Another hopeful sign is the promise which seems to be foreshadowed of greater

### Contact

between Hayti and the civilized nations of the earth. The following is a quotation from Hon. John M. Langston's conversation, which appeared in a November or October number of the *New South*, 1881:

"Seven years ago only one small steamer sailing from New York stopped at Port-au-Prince, whereas they now have fifteen, including a number of splendid vessels, and supplemented by tugs and barges to take charge of cargo in the outer harbor, and a large floating warehouse. There are, also, a good many sailing vessels engaged in trade between Hayti and the United States."

In speaking of President Solomon, Mr. Langston says his government has the sympathy and respect of all the foreign representatives. There is more confidence in the future than there has been at any time during the past four years, if not more than at any former period of Haytian history. Among the tangible proofs of this state of feeling may be mentioned the establishment of a national bank, which was opened for business August 1st of the current year. The franchise for this institution is held by Frenchmen, and its authorized capital \$2,000,000.

Another forward movement is the entrance of Hayti into the international postal union, which occurred the 1st of July last. If the recognition of her independence formally brought Hayti into the family of nations, her entrance into the postal union will do much to place her in more intimate relations with her sister states. Like her increasing trade, it will multiply the points at which her interests touch the sympathies of the outside world; and by bringing her more nearly into the current of general public opinion, will exert an influence favorable to wise and responsible action on the part of her representative men.

Speaking of overland transportation, Mr. Langston says: There were roads in Hayti when under French government, and there will again be such when order becomes reasonably permanent. The fact may here be noted that a charter has been granted to a French company for the construction of a railroad across the plains out of Port-au-Prince."

There is no higher and more accurate authority on the present status of Hayti than that from which I have quoted. The salutary effects resulting from the establishment of the national bank are already

#### Obvious.

The government is not so entirely at the mercy of the commerce as heretofore; reform in the civil service is possible; the revenue of the country is guarded, and in such a manner that the exposure of any attempt to tamper with it is so certain that few indeed can be found to run the gauntlet. One practical result is the regularity with which the employes of the government are being paid. They are not obliged to wait for months for what is their just due, and finally to discount their paper fifty, sixty and seventy per cent. If an employe of the government earns one hundred dollars, he gets one hundred dollars. You see the work of a reform so necessary has actually commenced. A degree of soundness is being diffused into the different departments of the National Government, and the monetary condition is being gradually regulated. These advanced movements of which we have spoken, which shorten the distance between Hayti and the civilized nations of the earth, are indeed harbingers of a future better and brighter than the past. Another encouraging sign is the progress indicated in the growth of civil and religious liberty since the advent of President Solomon to power. The future historian will add his name to the glorious army of reformers, and crown him with immortal garlands. We will add in concluding this paragraph that if religious toleration heretofore accorded has brought the Haytian Nation into sympathy with the Protestant world, the efforts being put forth on the part of the present administration to bring about

a condition in which the Protestant minority will enjoy, in common with the Roman Catholic majority, all the privileges heretofore accorded as the exclusive right of the latter, must strengthen the bond of union and perpetuate and intensify this mutual sympathy.

#### Our Mission at Larcahai

has sustained a great loss in the recent death of Rev. Thomas Williams. Bro. Williams was born in the state of Pennsylvania, where he lived to obtain his majority. At a very early age he united with the Union Methodist church, in which, on account of his integrity and energy, he soon became a prominent member; and later an active, travelling preacher, who labored with success in word and doctrine throughout the Middle States. He came to Hayti in one of the early immigrations, and being a practical farmer he settled in the very fertile section of the country known as Larcahai, where he purchased a large tract of land which he successfully cultivated until by reason of ill-health he was compelled to commit both the work and the management of his farm to other hands who finally proved to be more interested in themselves than in the infirm and aged patriarch. The wife of the noble man died years ago; but from what I have been able to learn she was every way worthy of the man whose life proved him to be a gifted preacher, a practical farmer, a kind husband and an affectionate father. On arriving in Hayti he united with the A. M. E. Church, in which he lived and died. He protested from first to last against the course pursued by some of the fathers since our arrival.

During the time we were seriously contending at Port-au-Prince for the principles and rights and the faith once delivered unto the Saints, Rev. Thomas Williams, on account of age and infirmities, was unable to be present. He was not however indifferent to and unmindful of the struggle born from a full-fledged necessity the incipient stages of which bear marks of inevitability. Absent in body, he made known his mind on the subject under consideration through one appointed by himself. His message breathed the spirit of love and good will. He begged his co-laborers in the Gospel to receive the missionary and acknowledge the authority of the A. M. E. church. They answered his entreaties by positively refusing to do either. The members at Larcahai however, participating in the sentiments held by Rev. Thomas Williams, acknowledged gladly the authority of the discipline of the A. M. E. Church and received willingly the missionary sent by the church, and are to-day standing firm in their integrity and in their faith as members of the A. M. E. Church. Rev. Thomas Williams never ceased to pray and do all in his power to bring about union, peace and good will between brethren once separated; but he died without the sight, except he caught a glimpse of it in a glorious vision. But what perhaps was a vision to him may become a reality to some of us. Man's extremity is God's opportunity—for that which is the most unlikely to-day may be a positive reality to-morrow. In concluding our remarks on the sad loss which our mission at Larcahai has been called upon by a wise Providence to sustain in the death of Rev. Thomas Williams, may we not reasonably indulge the hope that the missionary board will find itself in a condition to increase the appropriation already made for our missionary, Brother Joseph Bay,

who is laboring at the very point where Father Williams, the patriarch of eighty-four years, laid down the cross and took up the crown.

#### Grateful Remembrance.

We have already made mention of donations which have been sent from time to time during the past year. We return our heartfelt thanks for the favors we have received at your hands. We are more than happy to know that we have been the recipients of your distinguished consideration and practical sympathy. We also hold in grateful remembrance the kindly mention made of us and the work, not only through the columns of the Christian Recorder, but in fervent prayer offered from pew and pulpit in our behalf, in behalf of Christian missions, and in behalf of the Haytian nation, so lately and terribly scourged by a wide-spread epidemic of the small-pox, which has not altogether disappeared from the island.

#### In Prayer, Remember Hayti.

The uppermost desire entertained by us is that the church may continue to pray fervently and faithfully for the multitudes of Hayti who have not yet given themselves to Christ; for the prosperity of Zion; for the general success of the Christian work; for the growth and development of African Methodism. Pray for us that we may prove faithful; that we may never betray the confidence imposed in us; that we may never bring a reproach on the sacred cause of Christ, by word nor deed; that we may grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth; that we may fear nothing but sin, and desire nothing but Christ crucified, the hope of glory, the fulfillment of the prophets, the end of the law for righteousness.

#### Feed My Lambs.

We have already given you facts and figures about our day school, Sabbath school, and music school. The importance of this branch of our mission work can not be over-estimated. Our success in Hayti largely depends upon our ability to care for the children; to give them a Christian education; to make them self-sustaining and self-reliant; to render them valuable to society, faithful in the avocations of life, honest and competent as members of the body politic. To do this work for the youth of the country and to do it well, is simply to preserve Haytian independence and perpetuate the sovereignty of the nation, and to perpetuate it in such a manner as to make it not only probable but easy to crown well-directed efforts with peace, prosperity and happiness.

The words of Jesus: "Feed my lambs," have not ceased to ring in our ears since the first day we landed on the shores of Hayti. This year we are widening the sphere of our usefulness, striving to do more to clothe with righteousness and feed with truth the lambs of Jesus, in whose interest the Savior himself has spoken. In the interest of the children of Hayti who are exposed to ignorance and superstition, to which they too often become victims, we appeal to the Christian mothers and Christian women of our church and our own dear Christian land.

We have in Hayti, schools, churches, teachers and missionaries, but they are so few that there is actually no provision whatever for the large majority of the



people and children. We appeal to you, Christian mothers and Christian women, in the interest of these thousands, who have no church into which to enter, and no preacher to proclaim to them the gospel of Christ. How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?

We appeal to you in the interest of these thousands of children who have neither school nor teacher, in behalf of the thousands of orphans who are homeless and friendless, in behalf of the aged, the infirm, the sick, the destitute, and the needy, for whom there is no hospital, no charitable institution. Here is work for Christian hands and Christian hearts; here is a cause worthy of the Christian's gold and the Christian's silver; here is a condition that ought to move to tears the eyes that never weep, and to sympathy the heart unaccustomed to feel.

Don't you hear the lambs crying,  
O! Good Shepherd feed my sheep.

No one can question the method of which this painting is a very striking illustration. To build up a Christian work we must care for the children, we must educate the youth of the country, we must draw out powers of head, of heart, and soul; and lead them into the paths of industry and usefulness. The best method of not only holding what we have, but of increasing the quantity and quality; that is to say of increasing intelligence. The experimental knowledge of Scriptural holiness; and the sense of duty which leads to application in the daily task and perseverance in the avocations of life. We say the best method of doing this work is, that of which the picture referred to is an illustration. No other method can bring into this country peace, prosperity, security for life and property and protection in the pursuit of happiness: no other method can secure for Protestantism a future. We must care for the children, otherwise our work in Hayti *must* sooner or later come to an end; the result is inevitable although it may be deferred. Entertaining this view of the subject and being encouraged by the Missionary Secretary, Rev. J. M. Townsend, we have undertaken in a more systematic manner, and on a larger scale the work of Christian education.

In appealing to you in the name of an enlightened Christian sentiment, and in the name of Christianity itself, we are not unmindful of the reflex influence which emanates from beneficent acts prompted by charitable motives.

It is more blessed to give than it is to receive; to give to the poor and needy is to lend to the Lord; to sow bountifully is to reap also bountifully.

Our appeal therefore is, to those who are willing to embrace it, an opportunity to be numbered among the *more blessed*; to lay up *treasures in heaven*; and to *reap* in this life *thirty, sixty, and an hundred fold*, and in that which is to *come of the Spirit life everlasting*.

According to our notion it would not be as easy for us to cut loose from Hayti and ignore the claim she has upon us. We are bound to this Negro Republic by the ties of race, by the ties of gratitude, and lastly, but *above all*, we are bound by the ties of the GOSPEL.

The fact is we found an open door in this country when the South was shut against us, and when it was very difficult to force a passage to the Canadas.



If the condition of the church justified us five years ago in renewing our missionary efforts in this country, is it not such to-day as not only to encourage us to continue the work; but in continuing it to increase our agents; to cancel more promptly our obligations; to embrace without hesitation the opportunities opening up before us? We believe that both the progress of the mission, and the general condition of the church warrant us in taking this position. If an increase throughout the whole church, an increase in wealth, in numbers, and we trust in grace, given in answer to prayer and effort; if such an increase does not warrant the conclusion we have reached, then it justifies the opposite course, viz: God has answered our prayer, therefore we must turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of others. God has blessed us, therefore we must curse others; God has prospered us and increased us in goods, therefore we must tear down the old barns and build greater. The desire for ease and comfort shutting out the whole that comes up from the heathen world; that comes up from Hayti dead in trespasses and sin; blinded by ignorance and superstition. If the indifference to and positive opposition directed against the Christian work in Hayti, so well begun by the A. M. E. Church means anything, it means just what we have said. In other words it says snap asunder the ties of race, shift with impunity the obligations of the gospel and look coldly and sceptically upon the efforts of our early missionaries, and upon lives consecrated to the service of the Master in this part of his moral vineyard.

Has not Hayti contributed something to the civilization of the new world? In emancipating herself did she not hasten the day of freedom both in the British West Indies and in the United States, precipitating a new era and a new condition, particularly in the status of the unrecognized brother in black. In this has not Hayti a claim upon us that no other country has? Do we not owe her at least gratitude. Let others in their hatred of the African race forget the Hayti nation; but let us ever hold Haytien and her people in grateful remembrance; let others rejoice at her failures, point the finger of scorn and speak reproachfully of her effort at self-government; but let our tongues be employed, if not in strains of praise, in prayer and supplication in her behalf. Let others assume to be ministers of the Lord Jesus, and yet like the Priest and the Levite spoken of in the parable of our Lord, remain unmoved in sight of the open sounds of a bleeding country and refuse to relieve; in not exercising their good office; the helpless and the miserable; but let our lives and our work prove that we are Samaritans indeed, whose only work is to unstop the ears of the deaf, (banish ignorance) to open the eyes of the blind, (cut up the roots of bigotry) to unloose the stammering tongue of freedom and soundness of speech, (words of truth and soberness) to bind up the broken heart, (heal sectional wounds by removing the dire causes of internal dissensions) to pour in the oil of joy, (administer the consolation of the religion of Christ). Let us carry forward this work; carry for all alike whatever may be their color, nationality, condition, religious creed, or political faith. God is no respecter of persons. We are all one in Christ Jesus, who hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.

Let us not faint as do others; but in the darkest hour adjusting the telescope of the gospel, look by faith beyond the discouragements of the present into the

new and peaceful future; when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. The envy also of Ephraim shall depart, and the adversaries of Judah shall be cut off; Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim. They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all the holy mountains, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

We are under an obligation to give Hayti the Gospel. How can we suspend the work so well begun? If we can find men and women who are willing to devote themselves to the Christian work in Hayti, we ought to have Christians at home willing to send and make provision for the sent. If we can find natives willing to devote themselves to the Christian ministry, it ought not to be difficult to secure the means necessary to support them while preparing to do the work to which the Lord Jesus has called them. How can we shift our obligation in this matter? There is nothing in the times and missionary life of the Apostle Paul to justify such a step, and certainly nothing in the spirit and tenor of the gospel.

If the Lord Jesus five years ago called the African Methodist Episcopal Church into this field, what process of reasoning must we now pursue in order to reach the conclusion that he calls her out? The financial condition of the church, whatever it may be, does not warrant such a conclusion. The Christian, rich or poor, does not live to himself. If the church is poor, following the instruction of the Master, she must give out of her poverty; if in need she must give out of her want; if rich give out of her abundance; give as the Lord has prospered. Rich or poor the church must give. Give anyhow—not grudgingly nor of necessity, but willingly. The Lord loveth the cheerful giver. There is no choice here between two things—between giving and not giving. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to give.

Blessed indeed are they who hunger and thirst after righteousness, but it is nevertheless true that those who give are *more blessed* than those who receive.

#### Our New Church.

Rev. J. M. Townsend, our Missionary Secretary, announced to us several months ago his purpose to put the much-needed church edifice on the ground some time during the month of May, no preventing Providence. The arrival of the new church will be an impetus to the work, a very obvious proof of our devotion to Christ and his cause, and a striking proof of our interest in and heart-felt sympathy for the Haytien nation. Of a certain centurion it is said "he loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but when the desire cometh it is a tree of life."

#### Wilberforce University and the Haytien Students.

We read with a great deal of interest President Lee's letter, which appeared recently in the *Christian Recorder*. The article breathes the spirit of hopefulness and trust and will do decidedly more to advance the interest of the University, than the dying groan of a discouraged and hopeless spirit.

Wilberforce University is a very important fact in the history of the progress of our church, and may we not hope that the next General Conference will so legislate that our educational work will be cared for according to its importance, and so that two or more chairs in the near future will be regularly endowed in our time-honored institution—Wilberforce. “We must educate, or we must perish.” Our success in Hayti, as well as our success elsewhere, will be in proportion to our ability to care for and educate the youth of the country. One hundred *competent* teachers, faithfully applying themselves for twenty years, would bring about marvelous results in Hayti. They would in fact change the tide of affairs and put beyond question the safety of the people’s sovereignty and national independence. In this connection we remember the good

### Work

Wilberforce is doing for Hayti, in the education of Brothers Solomon G. Dorce and Adolphe Meves. We are glad to know that they are proving themselves worthy of the goodly heritage which has fallen to them and to us, and we hope the day is not far distant when, instead of two, there will be fifty-two natives at Wilberforce, preparing for the Christian work in Hayti and in Africa. May God bless our two young brethren together, with the school and church to whose thoughtful care they have been committed.

During the past year many questions have been asked touching our work and workers in Hayti. These questions we have not answered. That is to say personally, having neither the time nor the inclination. We have given no thought whatever to the matter. But moved by some charitable considerations we hope that those who seem, so far as these matters go, to have zeal without knowledge, have already found a little soothing syrup in the letter written by the officials of the church, and in the facts that have appeared from time to time in our reports. In referring to the interrogatories, we simply do so in order to prevent our silence from being misunderstood, and to ask for an

### Investigation.

Some think it necessary. We see no harm in it. If we are wrong, in our lives and in our acts, the sooner the church comes to a knowledge of these facts the better it will be for all parties concerned. If we are what we *ought* to be, and if we have done well and acted wisely, or at least up to the measure of grace and light with which God has blessed us, it can not possibly do any harm for these facts to be more generally known. We have no sympathy with those who aim to cover up in the church what ought to be exposed. We have less with those whose talk about investigation, like their pretentions to investigate begin and end in a base effort to deceive the people, and mislead the household of faith. We are not only not in sympathy with these *mistaken* brethren, but we are not of them. We are positively in favor of a thorough investigation of our work and workers in Hayti, holding firmly to the truth that righteousness exalteth a nation, but that *sin* is a reproach to any people.

In closing this report we sincerely ask the prayers of the faithful. Amalek is in the field and his hosts follow after him. Should you cease to pray and allow our hands to fall, the battle will go against Israel, and Amalek will certainly prevail. Why withhold longer promised help? Our hands are heavy. Send forth Aaron and Hur to take their place on either side to steady the heavy hands until the going down of the sun

Yours truly

C. W. MOSSELL.

## QUARTERLY REPORT.

Report of Treasurer of Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church. As Treasurer of your Society I have the honor to submit to the Board of Managers the following statement, containing an account of the receipts and expenditures from May 10, 1880, to February 1, 1881:

Report of Treasurer of Women's Parent Mite Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church. An account of our receipts and expenditures from May 10, 1880, to February 1, 1881:

Balance in hand.....	\$104 35
May 21, Miss L. Jackson, Cleveland, O.....	1 00
June 3, Mrs. Amelia T. Carty, Wilmington, Delaware, M. M. S.....	5 00
June 3, Bishop J. A. Shorter .....	25 00
June 23, New England Conference .....	2 00
June 28, Rev. C. T. Shaffer, New York Conference.....	17 56
July 5, Rev. L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia Conference.....	17 36
August 10, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield.....	1 00
October 9, Rev. T. McCants Stewart, New York M. M. S.....	40 00
October 9, Rev. N. McGavock, Tennessee Conference.....	22 55
October 21, Mrs. Hattie Beckett, Baltimore M. M. S.....	25 00
October 21, Mrs. Mary E. Stevenson, Bethel Church, Washington, D. C.	25 00
October 21, Mrs. Vallentine.....	25
November 2, Mrs. Catherine Church, Providence M. M. S .....	20 00
December 17, Rev. D. Draper, Easton, Md .....	5 00
January 4, 1882, Rev. E. H. Dixon, Alabama Conference.....	3 35
January 10th, Mrs. Serena Beal, Franklin, Ind.....	2 80
January 13, Rev. J. T. Jenifer, Little Rock Sunday-school .....	6 50
January 14, Mrs. S. A. D. Willson, St. John's Church M. M. S .....	6 00
January 20th, Rev. C. L. Harris, North Alabama Conference.....	6 50

Whole amount of receipts.....	\$336 22
Total expenditures.....	307 85

February 1, 1881—Balance in hand..... \$28 37

### EXPENDITURES FROM MAY 10, 1880, to FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

January 4, for Mrs. Ella Mossell, box No. 1 .....	\$ 15 00
July 9, fare for Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield to Foreign Missionary Board, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9 00
August 10, Rev. C. W. Mossell, per J. W. Townsend .....	100 00
August 10, Money order.....	50 00

September 6, Box No. 2, groceries.....	50 00
October 9, Rev. N. McGavock, Tennessee, postage stamps.....	55
October 21, Rev. C. W. Mossell, on salary, per Rev. T. McCants Stewart.....	100 00
October 21, Money order.....	50
November 12, Expressage for box No. 2, cards printed.....	5 15
December 4, Donation from Mrs. Flegler, per Rev. A. T. Carr.....	25 00
December 4, Money order.....	15
February 1, Postal and Stationery.....	2 00

Total expenditures.....\$307 85

Balance to date ..... \$28 37

Balance in hand May 3, 1881.....	\$ 28 37
February 13, Received of Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. M. S.....	4 00
February 19, Ebenezer Church, Georgetown, D. C.....	10 00
March 2, Received of Mrs. Margaret Sterling, Wilmington, Delaware, M. M. S.....	5 00
March 2, Received yearly contribution of members of Board.....	8 00
March 2, Miss Hannah Chew.....	5 00
March 16, Rev. C. T. Shaffer, by collection Allen Chapel.....	20 20
March 18, Rev. W. R. Norris, by collection Mount Pisgah.....	4 35
March 18, Mrs. M. B. Mills, Gouldtown, New Jersey.....	1 00
March 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitten, Harrisburgh, M. M. S.....	1 00
March 21, Rev. M. F. Sluby, by collection Zion M.....	7 09
March 29, Rev. L. J. Coppin, collection Bethel Church, Philadelphia..	54 65
March 29, Mrs. Susan Bond, Bethel Church, Baltimore, M. M. S.....	47 00
April 2, Mrs. J. F. Lane, Waters Chapel, Baltimore, M. M. S.....	12 00
April 7, Rev. H. A. Knight, by collection Union, Philadelphia.....	12 27
April 27, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop D. A. Payne, contribution....	10 00
Virginia Conference contribution.....	5 00

Whole amount receipts.....\$305 31

From February 1, 1881, to May 3, 1881, Expenditures..... 206 00

Balance in hand.....\$ 99 31

Feb 9, Paid Rev. T. Gould for blank receipt book.....	\$ 4 00
March 5, Paid Rev. C. W. Mossell per Rev. T. McCants Stewart.....	50 00
March 5, Money order.....	25
April 8, Forwarded to Rev. C. W. Mossell per Rev. McCants Stewart..	150 00
Money orders and stationery.....	1 75

Whole amount expenditures..... \$206 00



The receipts of Treasurer of the Women's Parent M. M. Society of the A. M. E. Church from May 3, 1881, to August 2, 1881:

Balance in hand May 3, 1881.....	\$ 99 31
May 3, Mrs. C. Gould, T. M. M. S. Bethel Church.....	9 00
May 3, Ladies of Morris Brown Mission, contribution.....	5 25
May 3, Six of the members a contribution.....	6 00
May 9, Received of Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, M. M. S., Washington, D. C.....	15 00
May 18, Mrs. S. A. D. Willson, St. John M. M. S., Baltimore, Md.....	12 00
June 2, Mrs. Mary E. Murray, M. M. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	4 72
June 2, Rev. J. S. Thompson, Philadelphia, contributed.....	22 72
June 2, Rev. T. Gould, New York, contributed.....	32 98
June 27, Angeline Moore, President M. M. S., Baltimore, Md.....	17 00
Total.....	\$223 26

## EXPENDITURES OF M. M. SOCIETY.

May 4, 100 printing cards.....	\$1 75
May 4, Two blank books.....	60
May 6, Package of papers forwarded to Mrs. Mossell.....	24
May 6, For unpaid letters.....	20
Forwarded to Rev. C. W. Mossell per Rev. T. McCants Stewart....	100 00
May 7, Post office money order.....	50
June 15, Postal cards and stamps.....	1 00
June 27, Paid for registered letter.....	15

Receipts.....\$223 26

Expenditures.....104 44

August 2, 1881—Balance .....\$118 82

Receipts and expenditures of Treasurer for four Quarterly Reports from August 2, 1881, to November 1, 1881:

Balance on hand.....	\$118 82
August 5, Lizzie Parker.....	1 00
August 5, By a friend.....	75
August 17, Rev. D. Draper, Easton Sunday-school.....	8 10
September 30, Rev. J. W. Asbury, Kentucky Conference M. M. S.....	10 50

\$139 17

100 50

Balance.....\$ 38 67

## EXPENDITURES.

August 2, Forwarded to Rev. C. W. Mossell per Rev. T. cMCants Stewart.....	\$100 00
Postage stamps.....	50

Whole amount of expenditures to November 1, 1881.....\$100 50

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1881, TO FEBRUARY 7, 1882.**

November 1, 1882—Balance in hand.....	\$ 38 67
Mrs. Margaret Wilson, contribution.....	1 00
November 14, Ladies of the West Tennessee Conference.....	19 00
November 14, Rev. B. Green, Tennessee, for the M. M. S.....	20 00
November 14, Collection Ebenezer Church, Baltimore, Md., Margaret Wilson.....	6 50
November 14, Mrs. Mary C. Murray, Pittsburgh, Pa., M. M. S.....	4 00
November 14, Rev. R. B. Brokins, Florida Conference, M. M. S.....	3 00
December 7, Mrs. Katie S. Beckett, contribution.....	1 00
January 14, 1882, Rev. E. H. Dickson, Alabama Conference.....	10 00

Whole amount of receipts.....\$103 17

**EXPENDITURES.**

November 30, Mailing constitution and stationery.....	\$ 1 36
June 25, Forwarded to C. W. Mossell by draft No. 3,182 on Metropolitan Bank.....	100 00

Whole amount from November 1 to February 7, 1882.....\$103 17

Expenditures.....101 36

Balance in hand this date.....\$ 1 81

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM FEBRUARY 7 to MAY 1, 1882—SIX QUARTERLY REPORTS.**

February 7—Balance on hand.....	\$ 1 81
Yearly contribution from the Board of Managers:	
February 7, Mary W. Brown .....	1 00
February 7, M. R. Cooper .....	1 00
February 7, Harriet Jones.....	1 00
February 7, Esther Armstrong.....	1 00
February 7, Hannah Chew.....	1 00
February 7, Mary A. Campbell .....	1 00
February 18, Rev. B. H. Williams, South Carolina Conference.....	50 00
March 2, Mrs. Katie S. Beckett, Union Church, Philadelphia.....	27 12
March 2, Rev. W. R. Norris, Lancaster, Pa., M. M. S.....	8 00
March 8, Rev. Mr. M. B. Mills, Gouldtown, N. J.....	2 05
March 12, Mrs. Belinda Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 00
Miss Rosa Robinson.....	1 00
Received of Miss Carrie Gould, Bethel Church M. M. S .....	46 00
April 19, Received of Margaret Wilson, Ebenezer Church, Baltimore..	1 50
April 22, Miss Fannie M. Davis, Fredrica, De., M. M. S.....	4 00
April 28, Received of Rev. A. H. Newton, New Jersey Conference....	50 53
Rev. B. F. Loyd, Virginia Conference M. M. S.....	8 48

Whole amount receipts.....\$213 49

Expenditures.....	103 02
Balance.....	\$110 47
February 13, Mailing constitution and postage stamps.....	37
March 20, For printing cards .....	1 25
March 26, Papers and envelopes ...	1 25
March 29, Forwarded to Rev. C. W. Mossell by draft.....	100 00
For money order.....	15
Whole amount.....	\$103 02

This report is most respectfully submitted to the President of the Board and  
Corresponding Secretary of the H. P. M. M. Society of the A. M. E. Church.

MARY A. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.

## THE METHODISTS.

### EARLIER PUBLICATIONS AND CATALOGUE.

The first Methodist book ever issued in America was Wesley's Sermons, printed and circulated by Robert Williams, previous to the opening of a connectional publishing house. The first book published by the Methodist Book Concern was "Thomas A. Kempis," a small devotional volume. The first Sunday-school book issued by the Book Concern was a Question Book, prepared by Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D. The first periodical published was the Methodist Magazine (now Quarterly Review), issued in 1789.

The present catalogue of the Methodist Book Concern covers, in small type, sixty double column, royal octavo pages. The publications are English, German, French, Swedish, Danish, Spanish, Italian, American-Indian, Anglo-Saxon, and Ancient Greek.

The different pictorial engravings owned by the Methodist Book Concern, and used thus far in illustrating the numerous publications, fill a list of about seventeen thousand, and the specimen engravings cover the pages of several immense folio volumes.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL PREACHERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

#### PRESIDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION.

1858-1859, Samuel Brady, East Baltimore Conference;

1859-1860, Thomas T. Tasker, Sen., Philadelphia Conference; 1860-1861, Charles C. Leigh, New York Conference; 1861-1862, John H. Brakeley, New Jersey Conference; 1862-1863, Wakeman H. Dikeman, New York East Conference; 1863-1864, George C. M. Roberts, Baltimore Conference; 1864-1865, James Riddell, Philadelphia Conference; 1865-1866, Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference; 1866-1867, John Cottier, New York East Conference; 1867-1868, Leonard P. Frost, New England Conference; 1868-1869, Edward Heffner, Baltimore Conference; 1869-1870, Joseph Gatchell, Newark Conference; 1870-1871, A. Gurney, North-west Indiana Conference; 1871-1872, William Wood, New Jersey Conference; 1872, John F. Draco, Pittsburgh Conference; 1872-1873, Daniel T. Macfarlan, New York Conference; 1873-1874, John F. Forbes, Cincinnati Conference; 1874-1875, George W. Evans, Philadelphia Conference; 1875-1876, Jabez W. Loane, Baltimore Conference; 1876-1877, Wm. J. P. Ingraham, Philadelphia Conference; 1877-1878, David H. Wheeler, D. D., New York East Conference; 1878-1879, D. H. Wheeler, D. D., New York East Conference; 1879-1880, D. H. Wheeler, D. D., New York East Conference; 1880-1881, Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference.

## SECRETARIES.

1859, Richard Horton, New York Conference, and William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference; 1859, William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference, and Daniel T. Macfarlan, (part of the session) New York Conference; 1860-1882, William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference. In 1872 the Assistant Secretary was made elective, and Daniel T. Macfarlan, of New York East Conference, was elected, and has since occupied the position, except in 1873-1874, (as President) when George W. Evans, Philadelphia, was the Assistant Secretary.

The officers for the years 1881-1882 are as follows: President, Benjamin Scofield, Jr., Philadelphia Conference; Vice-Presidents, Nathan U. Walker, East Ohio Conference; Thomas T. Tasker, Sec., Philadelphia; Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore Conference; Henry E. Southerland, Central Pennsylvania Conference; Lewis M. Pratt, New Jersey Conference; Samuel Kramer, Washington, Baltimore Conference; Edward Davies, New England Conference; Benj. W. Gehman, Cincinnati Conference; Ralph Crawford, Rock River Conference. Secretary, William H. Kincaid, Pittsburg Conference. Assistant Secretary, Daniel T. Macfarlan, New York Conference. Corresponding Secretary, Charles C. Leigh, New York East

Conference. Treasurer, William L. McDermut, New York Conference.

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF METHODISTS.

The following summaries have been compiled from the latest official statistics reported by the several branches of the great Wesleyan family. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to July 1, 1881, and include the official numerical returns of the autumnal Conferences of 1880 and the spring Conferences of 1881. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are for 1880. Those of the Canadian, British, and affiliating Conferences are for 1881. In two or three of the churches the numbers of local preachers are "estimated;" but in each of those by distinguished members of large observations in the respective denominations:

#### I. Episcopal Methodists in United States.

	Itinerant Ministers.	Local Preachers.	Lay Members.
Methodist Episcopal Church .....	12,142	12,323	1,717,567
Methodist Episcopal Church, South .....	4,004	5,868	837,831
African Methodist Episcopal Church .....	1,832	9,760	391,044
Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. ....	1,650	3,750	*300,000
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	638	683	†112,300
Evangelical Association, &c. ....	912	611	113,871
United Brethren, &c. ....	2,196	...	157,835
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church...	110	22	2,600
Total Episcopal Methodists in United States..	33,484	33,017	3,633,048

#### II. Non-Episcopal Methodists in United States.

Methodist Protestant Church.....	1,314	925	113,405
American Wesleyan Church.....	250	200	25,000
Free Methodist Church.....	271	328	12,642
Primitive Methodist Church.....	196	162	3 210
Independent Methodist Church.....	24	...	12,550
Total Non-Episcopal Methodists in U. S.....	2,055	1,615	166,807

#### III. Methodists in Canada.

The Methodist Church of Canada.....	1,178	1,295	125,323
Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.....	272	255	27,402
Primitive Methodist Church.....	97	270	8,218
Bible Christian Church....	75	197	7,677
British Methodist Episcopal Church (colored)...	45	20	2,100
Total Methodists in Canada.....	1,667	2,037	170,720

#### IV. Methodists in Great Britain and Missions.

British Wesleyan Methodists in Great Britain...	1,910	18,711	411,663
“ “ “ Missions.....	556	5,600	99,976
Primitive Methodists.....	1,149	15,517	185,312
New Connection Methodists.....	183	1,149	31,652



Wesleyan Reform Union.....	18	611	7,728
United Free Methodists.....	432	3,403	80,663
Bible Christians (including Australia).....	306	1,908	33,370
<b>Total Methodists in Great Britain and Missions</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>46,899</b>	<b>850,364</b>

#### V. Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences.

Irish Wesleyan Conference.....	245	1,800	25,148
French Wesleyan Conference.....	31	....	1,879
Australasian Conferences.....	476	4,480	69,217
<b>Total in Wesleyan Affiliating Conferences....</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>96,244</b>

#### Grand Total of Ministers and Lay Members.

Methodists in Churches in United States.....	35,539	34,632	3,799,855
“ Dominion of Canada.....	1,667	2,037	170,720
“ Great Britain and Missions.....	4,554	46,899	850,364
“ Affiliating Conferences.....	752	6,280	96,244

<b>Grand total of Methodists and Missions in 1881</b>	<b>42,512</b>	<b>89,848</b>	<b>4,917,183</b>
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NOTE.—The total Methodist *population*, (estimated) 24,585,915.

\* Reported by Bishops as over that number. † The latest reported.

## TEMPERANCE FACTS AND FIGURES.

### A TREMENDOUS TRAFFIC.

For the fiscal year 1880 the revenue from liquors to the government amounted to \$61,185,508.79, an increase over the previous year of \$8,615,224.10. On April 30, 1881, there were 4,661 registered distilleries in the United States, which during the year had produced 50,674,176 gallons of proof spirits. The revenue for the year footed up \$67,153,974, an increase of \$5,968,466 over 1880. In the fiscal year 1880 there were made 12,829,892 gallons of fermented liquors, and in 1881, 13,724,100 gallons. The beer product for 1880 was 13,347,100 barrels, equal to 413,760,400 gallons, and for 1881, 14,311,028 barrels, equal to 443,841,868 gallons. The amount of grain consumed by distilleries in 1880 was 24,006,359 bushels, and by breweries about 28,300,000. There were 1,681,870 acres of land devoted to growing barley and hops, and at the rate of 30 bushels to the acre, if sown to wheat, this land would have produced 50,456,100 bushels—1 bushel to every man, woman, and child in the Union. In 1880 there were 4,065 wholesale and 166,891 retail dealers in distilled liquors, and 2,065 wholesale and 8,952 retail dealers in fermented liquors. Allowing 1,000 men to a regiment, these dealers would make an army of 181 regiments fighting in the liquor cause. The revenue for the fiscal year 1881, closing

April 30, was from liquors, \$67,153,675; beer, \$13,720,241, and foreign importations, \$6,469,643, making a grand total of \$87,323,859. The amount expended by liquor consumers was \$715,000,000.

#### LICENSES.

The general government last year issued 174,752 licenses to liquor dealers. Of this number 170,640 were to retail dealers, and shows that there is, on an average, one place where liquor is sold to every 303 inhabitants. Among the States taking the largest number of licenses may be noted the following: New York, 26,446; Pennsylvania, 16,292; Ohio, 14,336; Illinois, 11,524; California, 8,658; Massachusetts, 7,279; Wisconsin, 4,986; Maryland, 4,836; Louisiana, 4,687; Indiana, 5,199; Missouri, 6,430; New Jersey, 6,325; Iowa, 4,318; Kentucky, 3,760.

#### LICENSE WILL NEITHER INCREASE REVENUE, OR DIMINISH TAXES.

The financial history of the world long ago established this fact beyond dispute. Official documents, prepared by the general government, directly show that the traffic in intoxicating liquors cost the several States of the Union in round numbers, \$700,000,000. It burdens the Republic with 800,000 paupers, at an annual cost of \$100,000,000. The price of crime from intemperance is \$400,000,000. The waste of grain and fruit, at an average cost per bushel, 50,000,000. The loss of productive industry is estimated at \$225,000,000. The aggregate expense of the rum traffic, in all its bearings, is put down in figures amounting to \$1,487,000,000, per annum. But a comparatively small portion of this immense sum finds its way into State or county treasuries in payment for license. Besides the expenditures in money, 100,000 persons, from the effects of intoxicating drinks, are sent to prisons and alms houses; 80,000 to drunkard's graves, and more than 200,000 children reduced to want and beggary. The license State of Pennsylvania, spent during the year 1870, for liquors of all kinds, \$152,663,945, and for *schools* and school purposes \$5,860,420. She engaged in the liquor business 78,000 persons, and but 16,870 *school teachers*. Her statistics show 24,000 criminals, four-fifths of whom were made so by drink. But if *revenue* be the object, why not authorize all to sell who may apply? Give the poor rumseller an equal chance with the rich, and if every tenth man wishes to buy a license, sell it to him and fill the treasury!

The Quarterly Journal of Science says, "Let it be clearly

understood that the temporary stimulus and soothing power of tobacco are gained by destroying vital force, and that the drug contains nothing of use to the tissues of a healthy life. Nor is the poison easily expelled from the system; it remains sometimes years after persons have ceased to use the weed. Indeed, nicotine has been detected in the tissues of the lungs and liver after death."

The use of tobacco by cadets at the Naval Academy has been prohibited by an order dated June 14th. The order says: "The experiment of permitting naval cadets to smoke at the Naval Academy having been fairly tried for nearly three years and been found injurious to their health, discipline and power of study, the medical officers of the Academy and the Academic Board urge in the strongest terms that the permission to smoke be revoked." A similar order is in force in the Military Academy at West point.

It appears from the census that the average value of farm land in the United States is about \$27 per acre. Every five-cent drink of liquor represents nine square yards of land of average quality: and a man taking three glasses a day swallows the value of a square acre of land every six months. A man who spends ten cents a day for beer would have at the end of ten years twenty-seven empty barrels to show for it; while another saving up the same daily sum would have at the end of the ten years enough to buy a comfortable home, to say nothing of the difference in the health and thrift and moral character of the men resulting from their different habits.

A young man commences at the age of 20 years to drink, and from 20 to 23 he drinks but one glass of beer a day, worth five cents a glass; at 23 he will have spent \$54.75; from 23 to 25, two glasses a day, he will have spent \$73; from 25 to 30, three glasses a day, \$273.75; from 30 to 35, four glasses a day, \$365; from 35 to 40, five glasses a day, \$436.25. By this time he will have spent, in all, the sum of \$1,222.75.

#### CHINESE INDICTMENT AGAINST WINE DRINKING.

An old Chinese legend tells how in the days of the great Yu, some two thousand two hundred years before Christ, a certain I Ti made wine and gave some to Yu, who, when he tasted it, pronounced its flavor to be good, but poured it upon the ground, and ordered I Ti to be banished, forbidding its further manufacture, lest in after ages the kingdom should

be lost through wine. "Then," says the legend, "the heavens rained gold for three days," no doubt in approval of the wise conduct of the old Chinese prohibitionist, Yu.

We were reminded of this ancient story on reading some extracts from a Chinese religious book called "Oneness in Virtue." This book is said to be of great age, but the blocks were destroyed during the late rebellion, and the present edition was printed only thirteen years ago from new blocks. The author is Mr. Sun Chiehchai. We think our readers will be interested in the opinions of this old native writer on wine-drinking. We are indebted for the translation to Rev. Frederick Galpin, of Ningpo.

"Wine confounds the character. Scarcely any man who drinks immoderately can possess self-control. Those whose dispositions are naturally stern, overbearing, or tyrannical are helped to develop such evils by wine; and so with rapidity are made angry and mad. How great is the injury caused! For these reasons several exhortations have been written. Wine may be used to assist joy, but be not sunk to excess in it. Wine may be used for religious oblations, but not to violate propriety. By becoming drunk man will do that which when sober he would not dare to do—he will do anything. Through wine the scholar loses his good name, the magistrate his office, the merchant his trade, and the mechanic his work. Person, property, friends, family, and life are all injured. What difference is there between it and a venomous serpent? Hence, the first of the Buddhist prohibitions is 'abstain from wine.' Wine is a cruel ax that cuts down the character. Is it good or evil to give to or press upon a man, as a kindness, that which may injure him? Some may escape the evil, but nine out of every ten are destroyed. Wine may be of excellent flavor, but it is a mad-man's medicine. Wine is the source of disorder; it bequeath's hosts of hideous things; it spoils longevity, and hands down vicious habits."

We now give the author's thirty-two evils of wine-drinking:

1. It robs the heart of its purity.
2. It exhausts money and property.
3. It is the door of much sickness and disease.
4. It is the root of brawls and quarrels.
5. It makes men naked and bare-footed, as oxen or horses, but (unlike cattle).
6. Reeling and dancing, idling and cursing. They are detested by all men.



7. Through it men never obtain what they should.
8. What they obtain they lose.
9. It causes men to waste deeds and exhaust speech; when they awake it is only to repent.
10. It causes the loss of much; an awakening only to shame and confusion.
11. It destroys physical force.
12. It spoils countenance and complexion.
13. Heart and mind are led astray.
14. Wisdom and knowledge are be-clouded.
15. It destroys the capacity to honor parents.
16. Through it men can not reverence the gods.
17. Nor obey the words of good men.
18. Nor the laws of the Empire.
19. It makes friendships with cruel and wicked men.
20. It causes a separation from the virtuous and good.
21. It makes men shameless.
22. It easily incites to ferocious anger.
23. It destroys the power to control the passions.
24. It gives men over to evil without limit.
25. It causes them to resist the devout.
26. Produces a heart without fear.
27. Turns day into night.
28. Makes man infamous in crime and teaches iniquity.
29. Rejects virtuous laws.
30. Drives men far from the true and happy end of life.
31. Sows the seeds of insanity and madness.
32. Corrupts the body, destroys the life, and causes men to fall into the wicked way.

One name for wine is the "fountain of misery." It is said the Emperor Yuan Tsung, A. D. 713, refused to drink wine because of its evil influence, and it is remarked, "If the son of heaven was willing to abstain, what must be the disposition of any man who will not follow such an example?"—*Shanghai Temperance Union.*

### RUM vs. EDUCATION AND RELIGION

COMPILED BY ELIZABETH THOMPSON, NEW YORK.

#### EDUCATION.

Schools in the United States.....	141,629
Teachers .....	221,042
Pupils .....	7,209,938
Annual expense for education .....	\$95,402,726



## RUM.

Retail liquor sellers in the United States.....	166,000
Cost of liquors in the States and Territories in 1878..	\$715,574,000

## RECAPITULATION.

Rum.....	\$715,574,000
Education.....	95,402,726

Rum over education.....\$620,172,274

## RUM vs. RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.

## RELIGION.

Clergy in the United States.....	83,637
Church members.....	11,459,534
Sunday schools.....	78,045
Teachers.....	853,100
Sunday school scholars.....	6,504,054
Total contributed for the support of religion.....	\$ 47,936,495

## RUM.

Retail liquor sellers in the United States.....	166,000
Men and women in the United States who drink liquors.....	18,000,000
Number per annum killed by rum.....	65,000
Rum retailed in 1878 in the United States.....	\$715,575,000
Total contributed for the support of religion.....	47,936,495

Rum over religion.....\$667,938,505

## RECAPITULATION.

Religion—Annual contribution per capita.....	\$ 1 11
Education—Annual contribution per capita.....	2 02
Rum—Annual contribution per capita.....	17 00

## RUM vs. NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Value of fruits and grains wasted per year in the manufacture of liquors.....	\$65,000,000
Total invested in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States.....	2,000,000,000
Total crop wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat and potatoes in the United States in 1878.....	1,111,820,575

Rum interest over all.....\$888,179,425

## HEALTH ITEMS.

Three young men formed a smoking club, and all died within two years after forming it. The doctor was asked the cause; he said, "They were smoked to death."

Tobacco kills—kills slowly, it may be, but surely. It is

estimated by a distinguished physiologist that the life of an habitual tobacco-user will be abridged, on an average, ten years.

Every license to sell liquor as a common beverage gives a legal right to him who holds it, to injure his fellow men, to impose heavy burdens on society, and to hinder the progress of the church.

Has a Christian pastor the moral right so to steep his person and his clothes in the rank odors of tobacco that his presence in the sick room or in the homes of his parishioners is offensive and unwholesome?

It costs many persons more for their smoke than for their food. Something like \$200,000,000, I think, are spent yearly in this country for tobacco. It is more than five times the cost of maintaining all the churches.

The amount of grain used in this country every year in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is said to be forty million bushels. If made into bread it would supply a pound loaf to each family in the land on every day in the year.

Hon Henry Wilson, while Vice-President of the United States, and just before he died, said, "All other issues before the American people dwindle into insignificance compared to the issues involved in the temperance question."

New York State spends \$20,000 to supply its prisons with tobacco. And this tobacco just feeds the fires of appetite for liquor, so that when the convicts come out they go at once for whisky, and there is no salvation from their old habits.

"The effects of tobacco," says Dr. Richardson, "often severe even upon those who have attained to manhood, are especially injurious to the young who are still in the stage of adolescence. In them it causes impairment of growth, premature manhood, and physical prostration."

Sir Henry Thompson, an eminent English physician, says, "I have no hesitation in attributing a large portion of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under my notice, as well as those which every medical man has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drinks taken 'moderately.'"

The daily examples of the rich, the gifted, the honored, the refined, and the good—for some good men smoke—are telling with fearful power upon the rising generation. Lads of all ages, and of all standings in life, look to such for example.

They smoke, never dreaming what an enemy to their constitutions they are putting into their mouths.

The statement is made by the keeper of the Morgue, in New York city, that four fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach the city dead-house every year are sent there by drunkenness. Nor do they all come from the lower classes; scions of honorable stock have been found there too often, for alcohol is as merciless a leveller as death itself.

Last year we made in this country over nine millions of barrels of beer. This, at the usual retail rate of thirty dollars per barrel, comes to more than \$270,000,000, which the people pay out for their beer. Already we average eighty-four glasses of beer for every man, woman, and child in the country; and the average is increasing, and the number of drinkers is increasing.

Pure food makes pure blood; pure blood makes pure nerve; pure nerve builds up a pure, sound, healthy body.

If a person is struck insensible by lightning he should be placed in a current of cool, fresh air, and cold water repeatedly thrown upon the face and breast.

Vaccination is the only preventive of small-pox. Every year about five thousand lives are lost through neglect of this simple means of preventing a horrible disease.

Raw-beef tea should frequently be given in cases of typhoid fever. Chop a pound of beef very fine; soak it in a pint of cold water until the meat turns white.

To prevent pitting in small-pox keep the light from the patient's face. A mask of thin muslin, wet in cold water or saturated with sweet oil or vaseline will be sufficient protection.

It is dangerous to eat or drink anything that has remained in the room of a person who is ill with fever or contagious disease; the germs may have fallen on the food, and any one who eats it may thus take the complaint.

Oxygen is truly a part of our diet. Air is as needful to us as water. One of the best prescriptions that can be given to an invalid is to get into as pure an atmosphere as he can find, and breathe as much of it as he can, night and day.

"Rigid abstinence," says an eminent English medical writer, "is a most powerful remedy in all acute diseases. In diseases of the stomach, to withdraw food nearly altogether for a time, would be to employ an actual and powerful remedy."

Every person spoils a gallon of air every minute. If you were shut up in a room seven feet long, seven feet broad, and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no fresh air could enter, you would die, poisoned by your own breath in a few hours.

In all cases of poisoning the endeavor should first be made to excite vomiting; then we should administer specific antidotes, and afterwards counteract the subsequent symptoms. To cause vomiting, warm water should be administered in large quantities; or mustard mixed with salt be put upon the tongue.

The great thing in treating a burn is to keep out the air. Cover it with a piece of soft rag or lint dipped in equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil, and cover the rag or lint over with cotton wool. If this is not at hand dredge on fine flour to cover the burn well. This dressing must not be changed for some days. Blisters should be punctured with a needle, taking care to press the skin down smoothly without breaking it.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

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### WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

It is the custom in this country to celebrate the anniversaries of happy marriages at certain periods. These are:

- The first anniversary, called the cotton wedding.
- The second anniversary, called the paper wedding.
- The third anniversary, called the leather wedding.
- The fifth anniversary, called the wooden wedding.
- The seventh anniversary, called the woollen wedding.
- The tenth anniversary, called the tin wedding.
- The twelfth anniversary, called the silk and fine linen wedding.
- The fifteenth anniversary, called the crystal wedding.
- The twentieth anniversary, called the china wedding.
- The twenty-fifth anniversary, called the silver wedding.
- The thirtieth anniversary, called the pearl wedding.
- The fortieth anniversary, called the ruby wedding.
- The fiftieth anniversary, called the golden wedding.
- The seventy fifth anniversary, called the diamond wedding.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The number of Young Men's Christian Associations in the

world is as follows: United States and Canada, 554; Great Britain and Ireland, 281; France, 74; Rhenish Westphalian Bund, 177; East German Bund, 28; North German Bund, 20; Saxon German Bund, 10; South German Bund, 22; Netherland Bund, 409; Roman Switzerland, 75; German Switzerland, 121; Sweden, 40; Italy, 6; Spain, 9; Austria, 2; Russia, 1; Armenia, 25; Belgium, 15; India, 2; Syria, 4; South Africa, 6; Japan, 1; Madagascar, 1; Sandwich Islands, 1; Chili, 1; Australia 18. Total, 1,929.

In the United States and Canada 510 associations report an aggregate membership of 66,503; 497 report a total active membership of 37,904; 442 report working committees numbering 10,158.

#### ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Cabbage grew wild in Siberia.

Buckwheat originated in Siberia.

Celery originated in Germany.

The potatoe is a native of Peru.

The onion originated in Egypt.

Tobacco is a native of South America.

Millet was first known in India.

The nettle is a native of Europe.

The citron is a native of Asia.

Oats originated in North Africa.

Rye was originally from Siberia.

Parsley was first known in Sardinia.

The parsnip is a native of Arabia.

The pear and apple are from Europe.

The sunflower was brought from Peru.

Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.

The cucumber came from East Indies.

The Quince came from the island of Crete.

The Radish is a native of China and Japan.

Horse-radish came from south of Europe.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.

The gourd is an eastern plant.

The poppy originated in the East.

The pear is a native of America.

The chestnut came from Italy.

The mulberry tree originated in Persia.

The walnut and beech are from Persia.

The Zealand flax came from New Zealand.

Madder came from the East.



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**TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF GARDEN SEEDS REQUIRED TO PLANT A GIVEN SPACE.**

Asparagus—1 ounce produces 1000 plants, and requires a bed 12 feet square.

Asparagus roots—1000 plant a bed 4 feet wide and 225 feet long.

English dwarf beans—1 qt. plants from 100 to 150 ft. of row.

French dwarf beans—1 qt. plants 250 or 350 feet of row.

Beans, pole, large—1 quart plants 100 hills.

Beans, pole, small—1 quart plants 300 or 250 feet of row.

Beets—10 pounds to the acre; 1 oz. plants 150 feet of row.

Broccoli and kale—1 ounce plants 2500 plants, and requires 40 square feet of ground.

Cabbage—Early sorts same as broccoli, and requires 60 square feet of ground.

Cauliflower—The same as cabbage.

Carrot—1 ounce to 100 feet of row.

Celery—1 ounce gives 7000 plants and requires 8 square feet of ground.

Cucumber—1 ounce for 150 hills.

Cress—1 ounce sows a bed 16 feet square.

Egg plant—1 ounce gives 2000 plants.

Endive—1 ounce gives 3000 plants and requires 80 feet of ground.

Leek—1 oz. gives 2000 plants and requires 60 ft. of ground.

Lettuce—1 ounce gives 7000 plants and seed bed of 120 ft.

Melon—1 ounce for 120 hills.

Nasturtium—1 ounce sows 25 feet of row.

Onion—1 ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Okra—1 ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Parsley—1 ounce sows 200 feet of row.

Parsnip—1 ounce sows 250 feet of row.

Peppers—1 ounce gives 2500 plants.

Peas—1 quart sows 120 feet of row.

Pumpkin—1 ounce to 50 hills.

Radish—1 ounce to 100 feet.

Salsify—1 ounce to 150 feet of row.

Spinage—1 ounce to 100 feet of row.

Squash—1 ounce to 75 hills.

Tomato—1 ounce gives 2500 plants, requiring seed bed of 80 feet.

Turnip—1 ounce to 2000 feet.

Water melon—1 ounce to 50 hills.

### Who Named the Colleges?

Harvard College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left the college £110 and a library of over three hundred books.

Williams College was named after Colonel Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the French war.

Dartmouth College was named after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed a large amount, and was president of the first board of trustees.

Brown University received its name from Hon. Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy, and endowed the college largely.

Columbia College was called Kings College till the close of the war for independence, when it received the name of Columbia.

Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin, of Maine.

Yale College was named after Elihu Yale, who made very liberal donations to the college.

Colby University, formerly Waterville College, was named after Mr. Colby, of Boston, who gave \$500,000 to the college in 1866.

Dickinson College received its name from Hon. John Dickinson. He made a very liberal donation to the college, and was president of the board of trustees for many years.

Cornell University was named after Ezra Cornell, its founder.

Wilberforce University was named for Wm. Wilberforce, who was a great friend of the negro race, and was instrumental in the liberation of 800,000 slaves on the British West Indies, August 1, 1834.

Paul Quinn College, of Waco, Texas, was named for Bishop Wm. Paul Quinn, the pioneer bishop of the West.

Allen University, of Columbia, South Carolina, was named in honor of Richard Allen, the first bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

Avery College, Allegheny City, Pa., was named for the Rev. Charles Avery, a friend of the colored race. He gave over two hundred thousand dollars to educate the race.

Lincoln University Oxford, Pa., was named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the emancipator of 4,500,000 men, women and children, Jan. 1, 1863.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was named for Gen. C.

B. Fisk, a member of the M. E. Church, and a lover of humanity.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Bequest to Financial Board of A. M. E. Church :

"I give and bequeath to the Financial Board of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the general laws of the state of Tennessee, the sum of (here insert amount) for the purposes of said society."

The Population of the World.

Dr. Behm and Professor Wagner, German geographers of standing, who have devoted much attention to the statistics of population, have just issued a new edition of their calculations. They arrive, after great labor, at results which we quote, because they modify materially the estimates popularly current in many places :

Europe . . . . .	315,929,000
Asia . . . . .	838,704,000
Africa . . . . .	205,679,000
America . . . . .	94,495,500
Australia and Polynesia . . . . .	4,031,000
Polar regions . . . . .	82,000

The World . . . . . 1,455 923,500

Origin of Bible Societies in the United States.

The first Bible Society in the United States was instituted in Philadelphia, in the year 1808, about four years after the organization of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London. The second, the Connecticut Bible Society, was instituted in Hartford, in May, 1809. The third, the Massachusetts Bible Society, was organized in Boston, in July of the same year. The fourth, the New Jersey, entered upon its career in Princeton during the latter part of the same year. The fifth, New York City Bible Society, was instituted some time during the year 1810. Other similar societies sprang up from time to time in different parts of the country, until the year 1816, when it was ascertained that their number amounted to between fifty and sixty. Thirty-five of these local organizations united in forming the American Bible Society, and eighty-four became auxilliary to that institution during the first year of its existence.

ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The local societies just referred to were necessarily feeble at the first, and obliged, from their scattered condition, to

conduct the Bible work under very serious disadvantages. To give completeness and increased efficiency to the work throughout the country, a central organization was called for. The subject was thoroughly discussed, both publicly and privately, by the friends of the cause, until the year 1815, when a plan for a National Bible Society was formally proposed by the New Jersey organization, at the head of which stood the Hon. Elias Boudinot, of Burlington, in that state. Notice was given of a convention to be held in the city of New York, for the consideration, and if the way should be clear, for the adoption of the plan; and on the second Wednesday, the 8th of May, 1816, the friends of the enterprise met in the consistory room of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Garden street, in New York, according to appointment. Delegates from thirty-five local Bible Societies were present at the convention, besides four representatives of the society of Friends, making sixty in all. Joshua M. Wallace, Esq., delegate from the New Jersey Bible Society, was chosen president of the convention, and Rev. J. B. Romeyn, D. D., and Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., were elected secretaries. The object of the convention having been stated, after full and free discussion it was then and there, with entire unanimity,

“Resolved, That it is expedient to establish, without delay, a general Bible Institution for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.”

A constitution was then adopted, and an address to the people of the United States ordered to be prepared and sent out unto all parts of the country; after which executive officers and a very able board of managers were chosen, and the American Bible Society entered at once upon its career of benevolence and Christian usefulness.

In accordance with the above resolution the following has been the partial result:

English Bibles . . . . .	363,595
English Testaments . . . . .	491,105
English Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	65,687
English Genesis . . . . .	765
English Exodus . . . . .	171
English Psalms. . . . .	19,825
English Proverbs. . . . .	5,931
English Gospels . . . . .	29,148
Irish Bibles . . . . .	8
Irish Testaments . . . . .	14
Gaelic Bibles, . . . . .	4
Gaelic Testaments . . . . .	5

Welsh Bibles . . . . .	948
Welsh Testaments . . . . .	1,161
Welsh and English Testaments . . . . .	718
German Bibles . . . . .	15,841
German Testaments . . . . .	50,443
German Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	4,308
German and English Testaments . . . . .	3,406
German Gospels . . . . .	202
Dutch Bibles . . . . .	508
Dutch Testaments . . . . .	383
Dutch and English Testaments . . . . .	201
Danish Bibles . . . . .	3,844
Danish Testaments . . . . .	12,238
Danish Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	4,250
Danish and English Testaments . . . . .	609
Swedish Bibles . . . . .	4,211
Swedish Testaments . . . . .	14,825
Swedish Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	6,451
Swedish and English Testaments . . . . .	1,637
French Bibles . . . . .	716
French Testament . . . . .	1,308
French and English Testaments . . . . .	432
Spanish Bibles . . . . .	4,481
Spanish Testaments . . . . .	11,046
Spanish Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	271
Spanish and English Testaments . . . . .	462
Spanish Psalms . . . . .	1,571
Spanish Gospels . . . . .	10,709
Portuguese Bibles . . . . .	606
Portuguese Testaments . . . . .	201
Portuguese Gospels, etc. . . . .	1,311
Italian Bibles . . . . .	338
Italian Testaments . . . . .	5,143
Italian Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	122
Italian Gospels . . . . .	55
Latin Bibles . . . . .	47
Russian Bibles . . . . .	2
Finnish Bibles . . . . .	21
Russian Testaments and Psalms . . . . .	86

### The Number of Bibles Printed in the Present Century.

The demand for the printed Bible has always been great. It is supposed that within three years after the publication of the great Bible in 1539, no less than twenty-one thousand copies were printed. Between 1524 and 1611 two hundred and seventy-eight editions of Bibles or Testaments in English were printed. In 1611, 1612, and 1613 five editions of King James' version were published, besides separate editions



of the New Testament; and we have some slight clew to the size of the editions in the fact that one person in England has recently collected no less than seventy copies of the issues of 1611; yet, after all, this was the day of small things.

Since the beginning of the present century the British and Foreign Bible Society has issued over seventy-six millions of Bibles, Testaments, and portions; the American Bible Society has issued more than thirty-three millions of copies, other Bible Societies not far from thirty-two millions, while private publishers in Great Britain, the United States, and elsewhere, have increased these issues by scores of millions besides. In speaking on this subject, Anderson, in his "Annals of the English Bible," says:

"The volumes of the Scriptures which have already been printed can not be numbered. Hitherto we have numbered the editions only, but this is now impossible. No one can say exactly how many editions, even of the English Bible, have been published, much less inform us how many copies."

The copies of Scriptures circulated in heathen lands in the present century exceed in number all that were in the world from Moses to Martin Luther, and are more than double the entire production of the press from the printing of the first Bible, in 1450, to the era of Bible Societies in 1804.

Analysis of the Old and New Testaments.

Books in the Old Testament . . . . .	39
Chapters . . . . .	929
Verses . . . . .	23,214
Words . . . . .	592,439
Letters . . . . .	2,728,100
Books in the New Testament . . . . .	27
Chapters . . . . .	260
Verses . . . . .	7,959
Words . . . . .	181,253
Letters . . . . .	838,380

The Apoerypha hath 183 chapters, 6,081 verses, and 152,185 words. The middle chapter and the least verse in the Bible, is Psalm the middle cxvii.

The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cxviii.

#### PLAN FOR READING THE BIBLE THROUGH IN A YEAR.

The following plans for reading the Bible may be pursued with profit: Regarding the cxixth psalm as consisting of eleven chapters, each containing two parts or sub divisions of the same, the whole number of chapters in the Old Testament equals nine hundred and thirty-nine. By reading three of

these chapters on each of the three hundred and thirteen week days of the year, the whole number will be exhausted ( $313 \times 3 = 939$ ). So in the New Testament, there are two hundred and sixty chapters. By reading five of these on each of the fifty-two Sabbaths of the year, the whole will be exhausted ( $52 \times 5 = 260$ ). Or the following plan may be adopted, observing the division of the cixth psalm already indicated:

Read three chapters each week day and five on the Sabbath, thus: two each day from the Old Testament, and one (three on the Sabbath) from either Psalm, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Solomon's Song, or the New Testament. Without those books, the Old Testament contains two chapters a day for the year. By placing them with the New Testament there are sufficient chapters to admit of reading one each week day and three on each Sabbath, less eight chapters. Psalms cxvii and cxxxi should be read together. Also, Psalms cxxxiii and cxxxiv.

The word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The same in the New Testament also occurs 10,684 times.

The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter is Job xxix.

The middle verse is 2d Chron., chapter xx, the 17th verse.

The least verse is 1st Chron., chapter i, and 1st verse.

The middle book in the New Testament is 2d Thess.

The middle chapters are Romans xiii and xiv.

The middle verse is Acts xvii, 17th verse.

The least verse is in John xi, verse 35.

The 21st verse, chapter vii, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet.

The xixth chapter of the 2d Kings and chapter xxxvii of Isaiah are both alike.

THE BAZAAR.—This was a fine affair of the Uptown Church of New York, and gives signs of intelligence and pluck. Read the advertising column.

ST. PAUL'S A. M. E. CHURCH, 158th St., between Elton and Cortland avenues, Rev. T. E. Franklin, pastor.

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THE Ladies' Bazaar.—Admission 10 cents. December 26, 1881, to January 3, 1882. Every day from 4 to 10 P. M.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE BAZAAR.

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 taries.

CINCINNATI colored pupils maintain their efficiency. Recently the *Daily Commercial* of that city published a lengthy list of problems to be solved by the pupils of the public schools. Answers from every source were returned. Among them a few from the colored pupils. To the surprise of every one, but to the white people especially, a colored boy, named James K. Polk, gave the best list of answers and took the prize.

## THE FARMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The number of farms in the United States in 1880 was 4,008,907. Of these 2,984,306 were occupied by their owners; 322,357 were rented at a fixed money rental; 702,244 were rented for shares of the product; 4,352 farms were of less than three acres; 134,889 were above three acres and less than ten; 254,749 were between ten and twenty acres; 781,474 between twenty and fifty; 1,032,910 between fifty and 100; 1,695,983 between 100 and 500; 75,972 between 500 and 1,000, and 28,578 were 1,000 acres in extent and upward.

THE following persons are the ones who were contestants for the prizes offered by Bishop J. P. Campbell for the best essay on "The Scriptural Means of Producing an Immediate Revival of Pure Christianity in the Ministry and Laity of Our Church:" Revs. Frank Johnson, Dallas, Alabama; John P. Barton, Talladega, Alabama; J. T. Williams, Bowling Green, Kentucky; W. R. Carson, Dallas, Texas; B. W. Timothy, Rahway, N. J.; John W. Taylor, Charleston, Mo.; J. K. Plato, Farmville, Va.; J. C. Embry, Leavenworth, Kas.; C. S. Smith, Bloomington, Ill.; T. G. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa. Layman John F. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

First Prize—\$25.00—Rev. Charles S. Smith.

Second Prize—\$15.00—Rev. T. G. Stewart.

Third Prize—\$10.00—Rev. J. W. Taylor.

Committee on awarding the prizes—Rev. B. T. Tanner, T. Gould, J. M. Townsend, Parker T. Smith and B. W. Arnett.

## THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

The wideawake pastor of the Metropolitan Church, New York, raised \$400 dollar money in one day. We don't wonder when we read the following programme. Read and follow after it next year. We must do something and the people will follow:

**EASTER SUNDAY**—"THE LORD IS RISEN; THE LORD IS RISEN INDEED." Easter Sunday Services, April 9, 1882, Bethel A. M. E. Church, Rev. T McCants Stewart, pastor. Special Features, Morning, 10:30 o'clock: Chorus, "Old Easter Anthem," Stephenson—Choir. Responsive Service—Special and from Gospel, St. John—Conducted by the Pastor. Solo—"Resurrection," Cooper—Mme. E. J. Jiminez. Solo—"Come Unto Him," Leslie—Miss E. J. Fisher. Solo and Chorus—"Now Vanish Before the Holy Beams," Haydn—Mr. J. T. Bailey and Choir. Discourse—Rt. Rev. A. W. Wayman, D. D.

Afternoon, 2 o'clock—Sabbath School Praise Concert. Addresses by distinguished visitors.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock—Quartette and Chorus, "Christ being Raised from the Dead," Elvey—Mmes. R. Robinson and Jas. L. Tyree, Messrs. J. T. Baily and Fred. Savage, and Choir. Chorus—"The Lord Descended from Above," Hayes—Choir. Solo—"Palm Leaves," Faure—Mr. Richard Parker. Discourse—By Bishop Wayman.

Evening, 7:30 o'clock—Organ Solo—"Two Andantes," Edourd Baptiste, (Brought from England by Rt. Rev. Wm. F. Dickerson, D. D.)—Miss Wright. Chorus—"Now is Christ Risen from the Dead," Allen—Choir. Solo—Selected—Miss E. J. Fisher. Chorus—"Sing Praises Unto the Lord," Richardson—Choir. Duet—"Sweet Charity," Warren—Mmes R. Robinson and Jas. L. Tyree. Discourse—By Bishop Wayman.

Dollar Money Rally all day. Floral decorations by a committee of fifty ladies. Mr. Fred Savage, Musical Director. Miss Abbie F. Wright and Prof. J. T. Dargan, of Jersey City, Organists. Easter Love Feast on Monday evening.

### ONE OF OUR DAUGHTERS.

Miss. E. D. Spencer, No. 3, State street, New York city, while visiting the great metropolis in Maryland, had the pleasure of shaking hands with a young lady who is an alumnus of the School of Art of Cooper Institute. She was a Sunday-school scholar in Sullivan St. A. M. E. Church. Her mother is one of the most active members, having been treasurer of the Bishop Payne Triennial Celebration Committee. She entered Cooper Institute in '80 with 200 white girls, 100 having failed to pass the entrance examination. The course covers three years, but Miss Spencer was graduated in two, leaving the great majority of her fellow-students behind. She was the only colored graduate and received great applause. During her first year's studies she made ninety dollars, and one hundred and fifty the second year. We saw specimens of her paintings, and they were pronounced perfect. They were made from the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thorne, millionaires of New York city, who have taken quite an interest in Miss Spencer. She is now engaged upon a portrait of Mr. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, the donor of the \$1,000,000 for the education of our race.

WE GIVE the following programme of the memorial services in New York, in honor of the most distinguished clergyman of his day:

IN MEMORIAM.—Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., late United States Minister and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia. Born December 23, 1813;

Died February 13, 1882. "Requiescat in pace." Memorial meeting at Cooper Institute, New York city, Wednesday eve, May 10, 1882. Eulogist—Prof. Richard Theodore Greener, A.B., LL.D. Poet—T. Thomas Fortune, Esq. Soloist—Mme. Emory Jones. A chorus by the united choirs of the New York city churches. Mr. Fred. Savage, conductor. Mme. V. A. Montgomery, organist.

### A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED.

All organizations desiring to appear at the meeting in a body and in uniform or regalia, must notify the chairman of the committee by the 8th of May, and must assemble at the Institute by 7:45 o'clock P. M., on the 10th, as no seats will be reserved, and no organization admitted after 8 o'clock p. m.

#### COMMITTEE.

REV. T. McCANTS STEWART, Pastor of Bethel Church, Chairman.

MR. E. V. C. EATO, Secretary.

MR. DAVID BUSH, Treasurer.

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#### MT. OLIVETTE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. D. W. Wisher,

T. H. Woodey,

J. B. Brown,

F. G. W. Founkles.

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Rev. A. G. Gaston,

Peter S. Porter,

Sidney T. Johnson,

Peter Freeman.

#### ST. MARK'S M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. W. P. Ryder,

Jas. Alexander,

Chas. E. Conick,

Thos. Nichols.

#### GENERAL PUBLIC.

T. Thomas Fortune,

W. W. Sampson,

Chas. McKie.

The house was filled with the most distinguished men and women of this city. Bishop W. F. Dickerson, D.D., of the A. M. E. Church, opened with prayer.

### THE TRI-CENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE ORDINATION OF BISHOP D. A. PAYNE.

Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., wrote an open letter to Bishop A. W. Wayman suggesting the propriety of celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the



Episcopal labors of Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., LL. D. The matter was well thought of, and we find the following from Bishop Wayman in the Recorder of January, 1882:

### AN OPEN LETTER TO BISHOP TURNER.

BY BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN.

*Bishop Turner :*

DEAR COLLEAGUE :—Some weeks since I read your letter addressed to me in The Christian Recorder calling my attention to the importance of celebrating the thirtieth year of the Episcopacy of Bishop Payne. If Bishop Payne and the other bishops agree to it, I name May—, 1882, as the time, and New York City as the place, and the following as the programme:

- 1st. To preside at the meeting, Bishop Shorter.
- 2d. Address of welcome, T. McCants Stewart.
- 3rd. Historical sketch of the life of Bishop Payne, W. H. Hunter.
- 4th. History of African Methodism in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and New England, Bishop Campbell.
- 5th. History of the introduction of African Methodism on the Pacific coast, Bishop Ward.
- 6th. History of African Methodism in the Mississippi Valley, Bishop Brown.
- 7th. History of the introduction of African Methodism in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, Bishop Turner.
- 8th. History of African Methodism in South and North Carolina, and Virginia, Bishop Caine.
- 9th. History of African Methodism in Maryland, J. A. Handy.
- 10th. History of African Methodism in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, B. W. Arnett.
- 11th. History of African Methodism in Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas, T. W. Henderson.
- 12th. History of African Methodism in Arkansas, and Indian Territory, John T. Jenifer.
- 13th. Has African Methodism been a success in the United States? G. T. Watkins.
- 14th. History of African Methodism in the island of Hayti, T. G. Steward.
- 15th. The literature of the A. M. E. Church, C. S. Smith.
- 16th. History of Wilberforce University, and what it has done for the race, T. H. Jackson.
- 17th. The power of the press and the influence exerted by The Christian Recorder, B. T. Tanner.
- 18th. History of the Publication Department, M. F. Sluby.
- 19th. The missionary work of the A. M. E. Church, J. M. Townsend.
- 20th. History of the educated ministers of the A. M. E. Church, Bishop Dickerson.
- 21st. Would it add to the interest of Methodism for all the colored Methodists to be consolidated into one body? J. H. A. Johnson.

N. B.—The day in May will be fixed by Bishop Brown.

A. W. WAYMAN

Bishop W. A. Dickerson, D. D., was appointed, with Rev. T. McCants Stewart, to arrange the programme, which we have as follows:

1852-1882.—Tri-Cennial Celebration of the ordination of Rt. Rev. D. A. Payne, D. D., LL. D., to the Episcopacy of the A. M. E. Church, at Bethel A. M. E. Church (New York City), Rev. T. McCants Stewart, pastor, ordained May 13, 1852, celebration, May 11, 12, and 13, 1882. Rt. Rev. James A. Shorter, presiding, Rt. Rev. John M. Brown, D. D., Bishop of the District.

#### PROGRAMME.

Thursday evening, 7½ o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Prayer ..... Bishop Wayman
3. Music
4. Address of welcome ..... Bishop Brown
5. MONOGRAPH—Has African Methodism been a success in the United States? ..... Rev. G. T. Watkins, D. D.
6. Music.
7. MONOGRAPH—The Missionary Work of the A. M. E. Church, ..... Rev. James M. Townsend
8. Music.
9. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan ..... Rev. B. W. Arnett, B. D.
10. Music.
11. MONOGRAPH—The Idea and Compass of Christianity, ..... Rev. J. G. Mitchell, D. D.
12. Music.
13. MONOGRAPH—The Probable and Possible Relation of Colored Americans to the African Continent from a Christian Standpoint ..... Prof. J. C. Watts, A. M.
14. Music.
15. MONOGRAPH—Introduction of African Methodism on the Pacific Coast ..... Bishop Ward

#### BENEDICTION.

Friday Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Prayer ..... Bishop Brown
3. Music.
4. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in North Carolina ..... Rev. G. W. Brodie
5. Music.
6. MONOGRAPH—Introduction of African Methodism in the Mississippi Valley ..... Rev. John Turner
7. Music.
8. MONOGRAPH—Would it add to the Interests of Methodism for all the Colored Methodists to be Consolidated into one Body ..... Rev. Jas. H. A. Johnson, D. D.
9. Music.

10. MONOGRAPH—The Literature of the African Methodist Episcopal Church ..... Rev. C. S. Smith, M. D.
11. Music.
12. MONOGRAPH—History of Publication Department..... Rev. M. F. Sluby
13. Music.
14. MONOGRAPH—The Power of the Press, and the Influence of the Christian Recorder..... Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D.

BENEDICTION.

Friday Evening, 7½ o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Prayer..... Bishop Dickerson
3. Music.
4. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in the Island of Hayti..... Rev. T. G. Steward
5. Music.
6. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Georgia, ..... Rev. W. J. Gaines
7. Music.
8. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in South Carolina..... Bishop Caine
9. Music.
10. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas..... Rev. T. W. Henderson
11. Music.
12. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Maryland and Virginia..... Rev. James A. Hardy

BENEDICTION.

Saturday Evening, 7½ o'clock.

1. Music.
2. Prayer..... Bishop Wayman
3. Music.
4. MONOGRAPH—Historical Sketch of the Life of Bishop Payne..... Rev. W. H. Hunter, A. M.
5. Music.
6. Address..... Bishop Payne
7. Music.
8. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and New England..... Bishop Campbell
9. Music.
10. MONOGRAPH—History of African Methodism in Arkansas, and Indian Territory..... Rev. J. T. Jenifer, D. D.
11. Music.
12. MONOGRAPH—History of Wilberforce University, and what it has done for the Race..... Rev. T. H. Jackson, D. D.
13. Music.
14. MONOGRAPH—Importance of an Educated Ministry, ..... Rev. M. E. Bryant

## MUSIC BY THE CHOIR

Mr. Fred. Savage, leader; Miss Abbie F. Wright, organist.

On Saturday, May 13th, the following was the order of the banquet given by the Sullivan Street A. M. E. Church, of New York:

"The Bishop Payne Tri-Cennial Celebration Dinner, at Bethel Church, New York City, Rev. T. McCants Stewart, pastor, Saturday, May 13, 1882, Rt. Rev. John M. Brown, D. D., presiding."

## MENU.

"1. Soup. 2. Fish—Shad with Potatoes. 3. Entrees—Chicken Croquets with Peas. 4. Roast—Turkey and Beef with Vegetables. 5. Salad—Lobster with Lettuce. 6. Pudding—Cottage. 7. Tarts—Lemon. 8. Custards—Morraine. 9. Ice Creams in Fancy Form. 10. Fruit. 11. French Coffees, Chocolate and Candies. Toasts."

The following persons were present at the banquet given in honor of Bishop Payne:

John M. Brown,	T. McCants Stewart,
Bishop Payne,	W. F. Dickerson,
B. W. Arnett,	J. P. Campbell,
T. Gould,	J. A. Shorter,
J. M. Townsend,	L. C. Coppin,
C. S. Smith,	J. W. Beckett,
I. L. Derrick,	J. B. Stansberry,
W. D. Johnson,	T. T. Fortune,
T. W. Henderson,	W. W. Sampson, Jr.,
J. T. Jenifer,	T. M. D. Ward,
H. M. Turner,	W. A. Franklin,
H. H. Lewis,	A. W. Wayman.

When Bishop Payne was elected there was not one minister in the church who had a literary or an honorary title; but there were three persons with LL. D., seven with D. D., one M. D., three B. D., one B. S., one LL. B., and one A. B. at the table with him, and they had come from thirteen States of the Union. There were represented eight of the nine Episcopal Districts of the church.

The following are the names of the ladies who conducted the banquet and the other arrangements for eating:

Mrs. M. A. Watson, Chairman,	Mrs. Levina Nash,
" Gertrude Adams,	" Jacob Jenkins,
" Elizabeth Johnson,	" Minnie Jackson,
" Hattie Glenenning,	" Louisa Newman,
" Margarott Chavers,	" Sarah Moore,
" Pinka Watkin,	" Julia Johnson,
" Sarah A. Warfield,	" Elizabeth Davidson,
" Julia Brown,	" C. V. Aldridge,
	Mrs. Ellen Bean.

The whole was a credit to the church and the members, and the honored pastor will always find a warm place in the heart of those who were present.

Through the courtesy of the New York Globe, which paper published a full account, we are able to place the portrait of Bishop Payne in the BUDGET.

Rev. T. McCants Stewart was elected Editor of the Tri-Cennial volume and Rev. J. T. Jenifer, D. D., and Rev. B. W. Arnett, B. D., Publishing Committee.

### WESTERN UNIVERSITY, QUINDARO, KANSAS.

The following was found too late for the Educational Department:

#### ACTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF THE MISSOURI, NORTH MISSOURI, AND KANSAS CONFERENCES.

*Dear Brethren and Friends of Christian Education :*

In obedience to the demands of God, the times, and the Church for Christian Education, and the instructions of the Kansas, Missouri, and North Missouri Conferences, and the call of the Commissioner of Education for the purpose of consolidating the three Conferences on this matter, selecting a site in order to the establishing and maintaining an institution in which the above requirements may be met, have the undersigned assembled and deliberated :

(1.) The delegates met in Wyandot, Wednesday, December 14, 1881, went out to Quindaro and inspected the site (which had previously been secured by a committee appointed by the Kansas Conference), a tract of land in a beautiful and healthy location, containing about 89 acres, with some improvements, buildings, etc., upon it.

(2.) The next morning the Convention met in Kansas City, in the A. M. E. Church; had devotional service and went into organization. On motion, G. W. Guy, of the Missouri Conference, was elected Chairman, and J. W. Taylor, of the North Missouri Conference, Secretary. The charter and deed to the land were read, examined, and found to be all right. The above named tract of land was deeded to the A. M. E. Church in the U. S. A. for 99 years, and is chartered under a Board of eight Directors (15 is allowed).

After calm and due consideration the representatives present, of the three Conferences, agreed unanimously to consolidate upon the following terms, to wit :

- I. Name and site.—Western University, at Quindaro, Kansas.
- II. Equal representation in the Board of Corporators.
- III. Equal representation in the Faculty.
- IV. Expenses to be shared as per numerical strength or financial ability.
- V. Immediate action.

Your Obedient Servants in Christ,

Rev. JOHN TURNER,  
 " JAS. H. HUBBARD,  
 " G. W. GUY,  
 " B. F. WATSON,  
 " J. W. TAYLOR.

N. B.—The Missouri Conference did not instruct their representatives to devise plans or solicit means before ratification by the Conferences of the terms of Consolidation, yet, as we believe, they will be ratified by an almost unanimous vote, and as it is desired to start the school at as early a date as possible, and as the Kansas Conference members are already instructed and at work in that direction; therefore, we think it perfectly consistent, just, and right, that



each pastor of the Missouri and North Missouri Conferences raise a special collection (and a good one), for that school during the Conference year, and bring it to Conference to help bear the expenses of the school; *for it is expected for it to be in session before your Conference meets.* We solicit the aid of all our bordering Conferences, and especially the Illinois, in this laudable undertaking.

Any contributions by individual churches, members, or friends for this cause may be sent with confidence to Rev. John Turner, Treasurer of the Western University Board, No. 606 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

J. W. Taylor.

### **AFFAIRS OF THE LITERARY, HISTORICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, FOR 1882.**

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Bishop Thomas M. D. Ward, D. D.

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Bishop William F. Dickerson, D. D.

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From Seventh District—Rev. Charles E. Harris, A. B., LL. B.

From Eighth District—Rev. James Porter.

From Ninth District—Rev. W. R. Carson.

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From Sixth District—Rev. Samuel Washington.  
From Seventh District—Rev. J. E. Lee.  
From Eighth District—Rev. John T. Jenifer, D. D.  
From Ninth District—Rev. A. M. Green, A. M.

Rev. D. P. Seaton, M. D.,	Mr. W. R. Arnold,
Rev. Arthur W. Upshaw,	Mr. John P. Turner,
Mrs. Mattie R. Bowen,	Miss Chaina Patterson,
	Rev. James T. Morris.

Chief—Rev. B. W. Arnett, B. D.  
 Assistants—Rev. T. McCants Stewart, A. B., LL. B., Revs. J. T. Jenifer,  
 D. D., T. W. Henderson, Rev. J. C. Waters, A. M.  
 Traveling Agent—Rev. C. S. Smith, M. D.

The I. O. I. is a mutual benefit secret organization, composed of colored men, organized for the purpose of caring for the sick, relieving the distressed, and protecting the widows and orphans of their deceased members. It now has Lodges organized in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Washington City, D. C. She is rapidly spreading in all directions. You are cordially invited to unite with us, and we assure you that you will never regret it. We pay from one dollar to four dollars and fifty cents per week (according to advancement in degrees) sick dues, bury our dead, and are now paying to the heirs of our dead one thousand dollars. We need no better evidence that we do what we promise and publish than to point you to our past record.

Since the adoption of the present insurance feature in November, 1879, to June, 1882, this order has paid to the heirs of deceased members the sum of \$43,945, the first death benefit being \$250, and the last benefit being \$1,000, which shows how rapidly the Order has grown in public favor and success in so short a period, upon the small per capita assessment of thirty cents.

The assessments issued and benefits paid were as follows:		\$	250
D. Cunningham, Franklin, Tenn.			250
J. W. Smith, Mayesville, Ala.			250
Jos. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.			250
Oscar Jones, Pulaski, Tenn.			250
Samuel King, Eutaw, Ala.			250
Dunk Neeley, Franklin, Tenn.			250
Jeff. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.			250
Pres. Keeble, Murfreesboro, Tenn.			500
Edmund Thompson, Topeka, Kansas			500
Jerry Frazier, Edgefield, Tenn.			500
H. McCombs, Hopkinsville, Ky.			500
James F. Freeman, Marion, Ala.			500
Jas. Williamson, Corinth, Miss.			500

Geo. Rice, Madison, Ala . . . . .	500
Allen Cohn, Edgefield, Tenn . . . . .	600
Louis Goodall, Gallatin, Tenn . . . . .	700
Jonas Hyde, Trenton, Tenn . . . . .	750
I. Gibson, Cambridge City, Ind . . . . .	800
Chas. Ingham, Lexington, Ky . . . . .	800
A. Mosely, Memphis, Tenn . . . . .	800
David Taylor, Harrodsburg, Ky . . . . .	800
Harvey Andrews, Florence, Ala . . . . .	900
Edward Staples, Montgomery, Ala . . . . .	900
Daniel Edwards, Harrodsburg, Ky . . . . .	900
Jos. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
R. H. Blackburn, Memphis, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Geo. Johnson, Edgefield, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Wilkes Mitchell, Milledgeville, Ga . . . . .	1,000
W. T. Skeens, Franklin, Ky . . . . .	1,000
Andrew Hunt, Cowan, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Aaron Bransford, Huntsville, Ala . . . . .	1,000
Lewis Bell, Macon, Ga . . . . .	1,000
Isaac Bell, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
A. Carter, Cleveland, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
C. Green, Richmond, Ky . . . . .	1,000
Nelson Ricks, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
W. F. Fowler, Georgetown, Ky . . . . .	1,000
James Bowman, Dixon, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
C. C. Johnson, Birmingham, Ala . . . . .	1,000
J. E. Armstrong, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Geo. L. Seaton, Alexandria, Va . . . . .	1,000
Robert Moore, Memphis, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Burr Wilson, Louisville, Ky . . . . .	1,000
Wm. Chandler, Milan, Tenn . . . . .	1,000
Andrew Roberts, Marianna, Arkansas . . . . .	1,000
G. W. McFarland, Wilmington, N. C . . . . .	1,000
J. D. Kent, Huntsville, Ala . . . . .	1,000
Joah Shelton, Hampton, Ga . . . . .	1,000

Total . . . . . \$39,750

BENEFITS PAID BY QUEEN ESTHER COURT DEPARTMENT.

Benefit, No. 1, to the heirs of Mrs. Pam, Memphis, Tenn . . . . .	\$200
Benefit, No. 2, to the heirs of Mrs. Fannie Harris, Bolivar, Tenn . . . . .	325
Benefit, No. 3, to Miss Nellie Kinnard, Livingston, Ala . . . . .	400
Benefit, No. 4, to Rosanna Coates, Louisville, Ky . . . . .	500
Benefit, No. 5, to Celia McChristian, Louisville, Ky . . . . .	625
Benefit, No. 6, to Louvenia Wilson, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	700
Benefit, No. 7, to Mary J. Thompson, Shelbyville, Tenn . . . . .	715
Benefit, No. 8, to Sarah Childress, Nashville, Tenn . . . . .	730—

Grand total . . . . . \$43,945

Thus, to the casual observer, the order of Immaculates is more than a mere whim or name. The increase in membership, as shown by the increase in benefits, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Although the death rate has been quite large, yet the promptness in paying the assessments and benefits of the Order up to date is quite commendable, and should actuate each and all to endeavor in this, the beginning of another Immaculate year, to resolve to, and to do more in the future than we have done in the past. When we consider the amount of good accomplished by the above amount, and with the small per capita assessment of thirty cents, we should rejoice and be encouraged, rather than feel weakened by the amount so invested. Do you know of an insurance feature so cheap? This Order has reached what will hereafter be known as the minimum rate of benefits—one thousand dollars. And ere long (without increasing the assessment) we hope to reach the maximum rate of two thousand dollars. This can be accomplished by taking a lively interest in the Order, and when this is adhered to closely, you will soon find the maximum reached, and the assessments reduced to a mere trifle. Therefore battle for the right, brethren, and you are sure to win. God will, and has, blessed our efforts and objects of charity.

## AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, John C. Ferris, Probate Judge D. C., Wm. A. Hadley, Supreme Master: A. B. Bradford, Supreme Permanent Scribe, and Charles Fulton, Supreme Treasurer, of the Supreme Lodge of Independent Order of Immaculates, for the United States and Territories of America, and made oath in due form of law that the above is a true statement of the benefits paid by the I. O. I. since November, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to this the 27th day of March, 1882.

Signed,

JNO. C. FERRIS, Probate Judge D. C.  
WM. A. HADLEY, S. M.  
A. B. BRADFORD, S. P. S.  
CHAS. FULTON, S. Treas.

You can readily see that we are growing rapidly by the increase of benefits from \$250 to \$1000, and that, too, with the assessments reduced from fifty cents to thirty cents. A large majority of our people are too poor to leave anything to their families, but by throwing our little mites together we are enabled to place our little ones above want.

Our initiation fee is only five dollars; the annual tax for general expenses, fifty cents; monthly dues, fifty cents; assessment on the death of a member, thirty cents.

Our sick benefits are graded according to advancement in the Order, viz.: \$1 to \$4.50 per week; \$35 to \$50 for burial expenses; and \$1,000 to be paid to the heirs of the dead. We propose to pay at a near future the amount of \$2,000, and we can do this very soon without increasing the assessment, owing to the increase of membership.

We have also connected with our Order a female department, called "Queen Esther Court, or Court of the Beautiful Queen," that pays \$2.50 per week, sick dues, buries its dead, and is now paying upon the death of a member a benefit of \$715. In this department you can have your wives, daughters, sisters, mothers, other relatives, and friends.

"Is the Independent Order of Immaculates a chartered institution, and who are some of its members?"

To the above interrogation we answer, Yes, the Immaculates are legally chartered under the laws of Tennessee; and reference is made to the following gentlemen of honor and distinction, several of whom have read the article of incorporation in the office of Secretary of State of Tennessee, and who are now members of the order:

Right Rev. Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Right Rev. Bishop R. H. Caine, Waco or Dallas, Texas.  
Rev. G. H. Shaffer, M. D., pastor Quinn Chapel, Chicago, Ill.  
Rev. T. T. B. Reed, A. M. E. Book-rooms, Thompson street, New York.  
Rev. T. W. Bohanan, 55 Chambers street, New York.  
Rev. Richard Harper, pastor St. John Chapel, Nashville, Tenn.  
Rev. L. N. Merry, Presiding Elder, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hon. Geo. W. McKoin, 329 Eighth street, Louisville, Ky.  
Samuel H. Matthews, merchant, Trenton, N. J.  
Ex-Gov. A. K. Davis, Columbus, Miss.  
Rev. R. N. Countee, pastor Beale street church, Memphis Tenn.  
Rev. B. W. Arnett, Financial Secretary, A. M. E. Church, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hon. Thomas A. Sykes, member of Legislature of State of Tennessee, and member of County Court of Davidson county, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hon. John M. Langston, Foreign Minister to Hayti.  
Rev. Allen Allensworth, Bowling Green, Ky.  
Rev. B. Green, pastor St. Paul's Chapel, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hon. W. H. Stark, 36 Williams street, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Hon. Geo. T. Smith, 613 Erie street, Toledo, Ohio.  
Archie Allen, proprietor "Allen Hotel," Toledo, Ohio.  
Richard Hickman, 23 Maple street, Cleveland, Ohio.  
G. W. Williams, proprietor "Philadelphia House," Washington, D. C.  
Samuel Early, Occidental Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.  
F. R. Oliver, 145 A street, Washington, D. C.  
Rev. Redman Faucett, Past G. M. of G. U. O. O. F., Haddington, N. J.  
Dr. J. H. Young, Lawrence, Kansas.  
Rev. C. C. Goines, Harrodsburg, Ky.  
Dr. H. T. Noel, Nashville, Tenn.  
Hon. Thos. H. McEwen, Louisville, Ky.  
Rev. J. W. Womack, Calvert, Texas.  
Rev. J. R. Bryan, Columbus, Texas.  
Prof. J. N. Johnson, Bryan, Texas.  
Rev. J. Harvey Jones, Houston, Texas.  
Rev. L. G. Jordan, Waco, Texas.  
Hon. A. H. Mims, Austin, Texas.  
Dr. L. A. Ruthford, Lumberton, N. C.  
Dr. C. H. Phillips, Tullahoma, Tenn.  
Dr. J. F. Shober, Wilmington, N. C.  
Rev. T. A. White, Roanoke, Va.  
Rev. Thos. A. Jackson, Toledo, Ohio.  
Dr. J. A. Seaton, Baltimore, Md.  
Dr. H. A. Lewin, Baxter Springs, Kansas.  
Rev. W. O. Lynch, Baldwin City, Kansas.  
Dr. J. P. Andrews, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Dr. Field Cook, Alexandria, Va.  
Dr. J. O. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C.  
F. C. Sadgwar, Wilmington, N. C.  
Rev. F. D. Ewing, Wyandotte, Kansas.  
Rev. A. J. Warner, St. Louis, Mo.  
Hon. J. Murray Ralph, Baltimore, Md.  
Thomas Allen, Alexandria, Va.  
Arthur Hendricks, Columbus, Ga.  
Dr. Geo. F. Turfley, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Rev. C. Asbury, Allegheny City, Pa.  
J. S. Montgomery, Kansas City, Mo.  
Hon. Geo. W. Fodd, Topeka, Kansas.  
Dr. J. J. Durham, Columbia, S. C.  
Hon. W. H. Conncill, Huntsville, Ala.  
Hon. A. J. Hunt, Huntsville, Ala.  
Prof. W. I. Mitchell, Columbus, Miss.  
N. R. Fielding, Birmingham, Ala.  
A. B. Payne & Co., A.  
B. Tavel, Ewing & Gaines, C. H. Brandon, C. P. Publishing House, First National Bank, Merchant's National Bank.

## ENDORSEMENTS.

Being personally acquainted with the officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Immaculates, organized in this city, or at least with some of them, we can cheerfully recommend their management and that of the Order, to all who are seeking to provide for their families an inheritance when death shall call away the head of the household, and which is done by this Order paying to heirs of deceased members a benefit of \$1,000

J. W. HUNTER, JR., Deputy Trustee.  
C. H. EASTMAN, County Court Clerk.  
NAT. F. DORTCH, Circuit Court Clerk.  
RISLEY L. CAIN, Back Tax Collector.  
J. W. BAKER, Representative of Davidson Co.  
ROBERT W. BRANCH, County Register.  
JNO. P. HICKMAN, Deputy Register.  
W. H. FERRELL, County Superintendent.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have visited the headquarters of the Independent Order of Immaculates in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and examined all the books and accounts, and find them kept in an intelligent manner, and as far as I could see, everything was in a good condition.

I took this examination on myself because I have concluded that if we would succeed as a race, we must make the organizations organized and controlled by our own men a living success. We cannot afford to let one of these go down for want of confidence in the men who are controlling them, nor for lack of a hearty support on the part of the people.

Every man should make some arrangements for his family's support while living, so that they will not become paupers as soon as he is buried. Let every man join some organization, and I heartily commend the Independent Order of Immaculates to the favorable consideration of all the friends of the race and humanity.

I am yours for God and the race,

BENJAMIN W. ARNETT.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 29, 1882.

For further particulars write to the following officials:

DR. W. A. HADLEY, S. M., 92 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.  
A. B. BRADFORD, Sup. Per. Scribe, 92 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.  
H. H. THOMPSON, Sup. Recording Scribe, Nashville, Tenn.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF IMMACULATES.

## THE FOUNDERS.

The Independent Order of Immaculates was organized at Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1871, with the following incorporators: F. D. Ewing, W. A. Hadley, J. D. J. Combs, H. H. Thompson, A. A. Fisher, James H. Davis, I. E. Eakin, Chas. Fulton, Major Smith, Samuel Miller, Charles Williams, and J. H. Horton.

To-day the order numbers 346 Lodges, and one hundred and twelve Courts of Queen Esther, and is in a very prosperous condition.

## MEETING OF CONFERENCES, FOR 1882 AND 1883.

Indiana Conference, at Albany, Indiana, Thursday, August 24, 1882, Bishop Shorter.

North Ohio Conference, at Lima, Ohio, Wednesday, September 6, 1882, Bishop Shorter.

Kentucky Conference, at Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday, September 20, 1882, Bishop Campbell.

Ohio Conference, at Chillicothe, Ohio, Wednesday, September 20, 1882, Bishop Shorter.

West Kentucky Conference, at Louisville, Ky. (Quinn Chapel), Wednesday, October 4, 1882, Bishop Campbell.

Pittsburg Conference, at Uniontown, Pa., Wednesday, October 4, 1882, Bishop Shorter.

Tennessee Conference, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Wednesday, October 18, 1882, Bishop Campbell.

Indian Conference, at McAlister, Wednesday, October, 25, 1882, Bishop Turner.



West Tennessee Conference, at Union City, Tenn., Wednesday, November 1, 1882, bishop Campbell.

North Louisiana Conference, at Shreveport, La., Tuesday, November 14, 1882, Bishop Caine.

Arkansas Conference, at Merrillton, Ark., Wednesday, November 15, 1882, Bishop Turner.

North Carolina Conference, at Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, November 15, 1882, Bishops Payne or Dickerson.

North East Texas Conference, at Fort Worth, Texas, Thursday, November 23, 1882, Bishop Caine.

South Arkansas Conference, at Monticello, Ark., Wednesday, November 29, 1882, Bishop Turner.

West Florida Conference, at Pensacola, Fla., Thursday, November 30, 1882, Bishop Wayman.

Columbia Conference, at Spartansburg, S. C., Wednesday, December 6, 1882, Bishop Dickerson.

West Texas Conference, at Brenham, Texas, Thursday, December 7, 1882, Bishop Caine.

Alabama Conference, at Mobile, Ala., Thursday, December 7, 1882, Bishop Wayman.

Mississippi Conference, at Meridan, Miss., Wednesday, December 13, 1882, Bishop Turner.

Texas Conference, at Bryan, Texas, Thursday, December 14, 1882, Bishop Caine.

North Alabama Conference, at Selma, Ala., Thursday, December 14, 1882, Bishop Wayman.

North Mississippi Conference, at Yazoo City, Miss., Wednesday, January 3, 1883, Bishop Turner.

North Georgia Conference, at Washington, Ga., Wednesday, January 10, 1883, Bishop Dickerson.

Louisiana Conference, at Franklin, La., Thursday, January 18, 1883, Bishop Caine.

Georgia Conference, at Darien, Ga., Wednesday, January 24, 1883, Bishop Dickerson.

South Carolina Conference, at Charleston, S. C., Wednesday, February 7, 1883, Bishop Dickerson.

East Florida Conference, at Key West, Fla., Wednesday, February 21, 1883, Bishop Wayman.

Illinois Conference, at Galesburg, Ill., Thursday, August 29, 1882, Bishop Ward.

Missouri Conference, at Boonsville, Wednesday, September 6, 1882, Bishop Ward.

North Missouri Conference, Hannibal, Saturday, September 16, 1882, Bishop Ward.

Kansas Conference, St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, September 27, 1882, Bishop Ward.

California Conference, at San Francisco, Wednesday, October 25, 1882, Bishop Ward.

The annual meeting of the Council of the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will begin in Bethel Church, Cape May, N. J., on Wednesday, August 9, 1882, by order of the Council of Bishops.

WM. F. DICKERSON. Sec'y

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